

ADVERTISING RATES.											
SPACE.	1 week.	1 month.	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.						
1 inch.	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$5.00						
2 inch.	2.00	5.75	4.50	5.25	7.00						
3 inch.	3.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	12.00						
4 inch.	4.00	6.25	7.50	8.75	12.50						
5 inch.	5.00	7.50	9.00	11.00	15.00						
6 inch.	6.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00						
7 inch.	6.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00						
8 inch.	6.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00						
9 inch.	6.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00						
10 inch.	6.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00						

LOCAL ADVERTISING: One dollar for each additional insertion, and five cents for each additional insertion of 250 m's.

DARNALL BROS. & CO'S
NEW CASH STORE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
AND CONFECTIONERIES
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. GOODS FRESH, NEAT AND CLEAN.
PRICES SATISFACTORY.
ALL KINDS COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED
Call and See Us!
East Washington Street
Greencastle Indiana.

A Fine Lot of
HOLIDAY GOODS!
—AT—
LANDES'
DRUG AND BOOK STORE,
13, East Washington Street.
BROCKWAY & HOWE,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats,
Caps, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Queensware &c., &c.
Country Produce Bought and Sold.
The place to buy goods. —CALL AND SEE US—
SOUTH GREENCASTLE, IND.

WILLIAM MULHOLN. * * * * * **ADAM HANNA**
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
Money Saved! Money Made!
MULHOLN & HANNA,
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers,
Successors to W. H. SHERFY, Deceased.
THE undersigned having purchased the large and valuable stock of Furniture and Undertaking goods lately owned by W. H. Sherfy, are now ready to sell the same at prices lower than ever before offered in Putnam county. We propose to increase our stock by large additional purchases, and to keep on hand the largest, cheapest and best line of goods ever offered in this market. We also offer services as
UNDERTAKERS.
We trust the patrons of Mr. Sherfy will call and see us before going elsewhere. It is no trouble to us to show goods. Call and see us at the old stand, 14 and 16 East Washington Street, Greencastle Indiana.
MULHOLN & HANNA.
LOUIS WEIK. * * * * * **EDWARD ALLEN**
WEIK & ALLEN,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
9 and 11 East Washington Street.
ALWAYS THE NEWEST AND FULLEST STOCK.
BAKERS. * * * * * **CONFECTIONERS.**

A. T. KELLY,
Real Estate Life and Fire Insurance Agent.
Office in Southard's Block, up Stairs.
B. F. Hays & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
Ready-Made Clothing,
THE CELEBRATED "STAR SHIRT,"
HATS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS,
Neck Wear, Linen and Paper Collars,
No. 8 Washington St.
GREENCASTLE IND.

THE GREENCASTLE BANNER.

DEVOTED TO REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES, AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF PUTNAM COUNTY.

VOL. XXV.

GREENCASTLE, IND., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1877.

NO. 52.

Greencastle Banner.

From Washington.
COLLECTED FOR THE GREENCASTLE BANNER.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

Washington is deserted by Congressmen now, and the halls of the Capitol are silent.
Of over 2,100 bills introduced in the house of representatives and nearly 700 in the Senate a very large proportion is of the class denominated private bills, and intended for the relief of persons having real or imaginary claims against the Government. The majority of the bills of this character are presented for the benefit of persons residing in the South who lost property during the war. A sample case, though involving a small amount, is that of a resident of Lauderdale county, Tennessee, who wants compensation for the destruction of buildings and fences by the 82d Indiana, while that regiment was doing garrison duty at Fort Pillow. The claimant makes affidavit to loyalty at all times to the government, while the offense for which the buildings were destroyed was for harboring guerillas who picked off our men from ambush whenever out side the lines. All these claimants swear to loyalty, and come before the public either as perjurers or persons with such nicely poised mental reservations as to think it no crime to solemnly attest a fact and mean something else or nothing by so doing.
The number of clerks to the committees of the House is considerably in excess of those employed under the Republican regime. The pay has also been increased from four dollars per day to six dollars per day. The committee on coinage, of which A. H. Stephens is chairman, which has nothing to do, is allowed a clerk at six dollars a day. This clerk has nothing to do but act as private secretary to Mr. Stephens.
The President has signed the pardon for John A. Joyce, convicted at St. Louis, of conspiracy to defraud the United States of taxes of distilled spirits. The pardon is full and unconditional. Joyce, it will be remembered, was sentenced to \$2,000 fine, in addition to his imprisonment.
California Congressmen speak in very high terms of J. T. Farley, the Democratic successor elect of Senator Sargent. He was an original "Forty-niner," having emigrated from Virginia in that year and located in Eldorado. He was elected to the California Legislature as a Know-Nothing in 1852, and was elected Speaker in 1855. Upon the demise of the Know Nothing party he became a Democrat, and has since acted with that party. He has large mining interests in Amador County, is for hard money and remonetization, and is opposed to Chinese immigration.
Two sailing ships and a steamer will sail February and March, under direction of the Secretary of the Navy, with goods for the French International exposition. The commissioner of Agriculture will prepare an extensive display of cotton, tobacco, wool, Indian corn, sugar, rice, and other products of this country. He also intends to exhibit a choice collection of different kinds of woods.
Senator Voorhees is making great preparations for his speech on finance, to be delivered Jan. 15. He will devote all the time between now and the reassembling of Congress to the question, and make it one of the great efforts of his political career. He will take new ground on both the operations of the silver bill and the resumption repeal. When General Ewing made his speech he quoted from Edmund Burke, to show in the present crisis it is the highest duty of the government is to keep faith with citizens, rather than with the creditors of the Nation, because the claim of the citizen is paramount in title, and superior in equity. Mr. Voorhees intends to follow up and elaborate this principle fully, and will thus present a view of the question which is comparatively fresh. He regards his appointment on the Finance Committee as the greatest political honor he has yet had.

From our Indiana Exchanges.
General Grant is reported to have remarked that as soon as the Democrats show their hands in the game they are playing, the Republicans will find Hayes with it, heart and soul. That's a neat way of putting the situation.
We like this conciliatory business. It is the finest thing that has happened to America. And we shall like it better yet when it gets so that all the concessions don't have to emanate exclusively from one section.
The County Commissioners, at their meeting, last week, opened the bids of the contractors for erecting the new jail and Sheriff's residence. The bid of August Hanneman, of Greencastle, \$7,400, was found to be the lowest, but it was then discovered that in some way or other his bond was not quite right, and the contract was not let. The bids will be advertised now, for the third time, in the interest of reform.

The income of the Girard estate at Philadelphia has increased so largely from the appreciation of coal lands, that the management of the trust decided to increase the number of orphans entitled to maintenance in Girard college. To provide for these, new buildings have been put up, and three hundred and twenty boys are to be admitted, making eight hundred and seventy in all who are supported and educated by the estate. This noble benefaction is certainly doing what its giver intended it should do.

Court Proceedings.
David E. Bean et al. vs. John S. Jennings, impleaded with Theo. C. Jennings—Complaint. Judgment vs. defendant for \$2,550, and finding that John S. Jennings is endorser on the note in suit.
State ex-rel. Charlotte B. Monett vs. George A. Owens—Bastardy. Dismissed at cost of relatrix.
William Cox vs. John W. Grantham, William Grantham, Joseph M. Carpenter and Henry Kent—Damages. Dismissed at defendants cost.
Lovi Ritter et al. vs. William W. Brown et al.—Foreclosure. Judgment against defendant William W. Brown for \$1,335, and foreclosure of mortgage against all the debts, &c.
Elizabeth Anderson, administratrix &c., vs. William Eads and Martha Eads—Appeal (by defendants). Judgment against defendant Wm. Eads for \$49.25, and finding for defendant Martha Eads.
Elizabeth Anderson, Administratrix &c., vs. William Eads—Appeal (by defendant). Judgment against defendant, Trial by Court and finding for plaintiff, and that she retain property in question.
Peter J. Brockhousen et ux. vs. Jackson Hurst et al.—Complaint. Trial by Court and finding for the defendants.
Frederick B. Gardner vs. Wm. A. Fordice—Attachment. Stricken from the docket.
Emily Stegg, administratrix &c., vs. Thos. Gifford and Anderson Springer—On note. Dismissed at defendant's cost.
Mary J. Burcham et al. vs. Sarah J. Boone et al.—Partition. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.
Frederick Weik vs. Thomas Gifford et al.—Attachment. Dismissed plaintiff to pay cost of attachment, Gifford to pay the other cost.
State ex-rel. H. M. Randel, Auditor etc., vs. Henry McGill et al.—Foreclosure. Judgment against defendant Henry McGill for \$307.96, and foreclosure of mortgage against all the defendants.
Margaret H. Wilcox, administratrix &c., vs. John Sage—On due bill. Judgment against defendant for \$35.95.
James S. Nutt vs. James W. Gifford, Wm. H. McNary and Anderson Springer—On note. Judgment against defendants for \$121.50.
Mary Dorsett et al.—Partition. Report of partition by Commissioners confirmed.
State vs. John Stack, Harley Hill and James Kicketts—Bastardy. Ignored by grand jury; defendants discharged.
Gustavus H. Williamson, James Gillespie, James T. Gifford, Wm. S. Mulholn and James S. Nutt, appointed City Commissioners for 1 year, from December 15, 1877.
Jeremiah Nichols vs. Susan Sinclair et al.—Partition. Report of partition by Commissioners confirmed.
John R. Miller vs. Philip M. and Linna Frank—On note. Judgment against defendant for \$383.19.
Caleb H. R. Anderson vs. Zachues Grider, Barton S. Grider and Wm. B. Cunningham, Administrator of Thos. Grider, deceased—On note. Judgment against defendant for \$433.80.
Caleb H. R. Anderson vs. Barton S. Grider and Wm. B. Cunningham, administrator of Thomas Grider, deceased—On note. Judgment against defendants for \$293.36.
Irvin S. Gordon et al. vs. Andrew J. Bark—On note. Judgment against defendant for \$269.67.

The last gravel road meeting at Crawfordsville adopted the following resolutions:
Resolved, That the object of the gravel road movement in this county is to create a sentiment favorable to the construction to free gravel roads under the statute, approved March 3, 1877, and to enable the people along any line of road upon which they may desire a free gravel road to be prepared by the opening of the coming spring to commence work thereon, so as to finish the same during the next summer and fall.
Resolved, That no part of this movement is looking to the purchase of gravel roads now made by an ad valorem tax upon the property of the county, but that is the object and interest not only to encourage the people to construct new roads, but also when they may desire to change the present toll roads to free ones by assessments along the line for their purchase, the same as for constructing new ones under their law.
Resolved, That the committee recommend all who contemplate building free gravel roads under the law to commence preliminary work thereon without unnecessary delay, and to avoid unnecessary expense we recommend that the first petition named in the law be signed by a majority of the land owners and of the whole number of acres of lands effected by the road in the first instance.
It is said that Senator Gordon will lose popularity in "his State" because he did not challenge Conkling. But Conkling is a swordsman, and if challenged he would have chosen the regular cavalry saber, and he would have made an awful example of the Senator from Georgia.
It seems that the rumor that Minister-to-England Welsh's firm owned slaves in Cuba had a basis of fact. It held mortgages on plantations in Cuba. These mortgages were foreclosed and bought by them. The firm became the owners thereof, slaves and all. So says a letter from Havana. Whether they sold or still hold the property is not definitely stated.

An Entering Wedge.

By a majority of one, in a house less than one quarter full, a Southern war claim has been approved, which looks somewhat like an entering wedge. Our Washington dispatches show that it is a claim for insurance money and dividends collected on property seized by the Union troops in New Orleans. The property was restored to the owners at the close of the war, but the money collected had been paid into the treasury, and could only be paid back by order of Congress. That order has now been secured, so far as the vote of the lower branch of Congress can give it. If this bill is but the first of a series, the fact that it appears to have been passed by a party vote will give rise to some interesting speculation as to what might happen, if the Senate, too, should have a Democratic majority one of these days.

The German Emperor refuses permission for Patti to sing in Berlin. He considers her exorbitant prices popular robbery, and will not allow his subjects imposed upon even with their own consent.
Dutch doctors maintain that people would live longer if they did not expectorate so much. This is claimed to be merely a repetition of the great discovery of Boerhave, in regard to digestion.
John Bright said, lately, that "you might almost as well ask a spider to give up weaving his web, or to destroy that he had woven, as to ask the great body of lawyers to consent to a simplicity and purification of the law."

Well-bred Parisians never treat. In public resorts, cafes, buffets, &c., the French system of every man paying for his own drinks is strictly observed, save in the case of beggars, who are treated sometimes to a cup of coffee, but never to whiskey.
The South has had the Speakership of the National House of Representatives for forty-six years. In the forty-four Congresses that have been held, the first being Mason of North Carolina, and the last being James L. Orr, of South Carolina.

A city exchange says: "Support your local paper. Pay for it; don't ornament the subscription list as a dead head. Give it items of local interest. Say a good word for it; and the result will be that you will have an able historian and a thrifty representative."
John Van Hosen, the alleged ringleader of the railroad rioters in Albany, N. Y., and vicinity, last July, was found guilty at Troy, on Tuesday evening of last week, with a recommendation to mercy. Judge Smith sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment.

Longfellow is said to have received ten dollars a line—or about \$2,000—for "Kermans," his recent poem, by no means one of his best, published in Harper's Monthly for December. He received \$6,000 some years ago for "The Hanging of the Crane," originally published in the New York Ledger.

The trade in alcohol and alcoholic spirits is suffering great depression. It is beset with many difficulties, among which are: The discovery of petroleum, the large increase in the European manufacture of alcohol, the greatly increased consumption of lager beer, and the establishment of that great industry, the growth of American wines and brandies. Previous to the discovery of petroleum a very large portion of the alcohol made in the United States was turned into burning fluid, or used as a substitute for the more expensive animal and fish oils. In the manufacture of alcohol this country had once almost an exclusive monopoly.

A desperate fight took place between whites and blacks, one night recently, at Muscle Shoals, Ala., a small town on the Tennessee river. The fight began between a white man and a colored barber. The friends of each rushing to assist caused the fight to become general. Revolvers and knives were freely used. The negroes were driven out of the town except three, who were nearly beaten to death. The mob set fire to the barber shop and burned it to the ground with its contents. One negro was killed and a number wounded. The whites were terribly cut and shot, but none were killed. There was no further disturbance during the night except among themselves all night, many of whom were badly cut. The cause of the trouble sprung from an overload of whisky. The whites are chiefly Irish laborers working on the canal.

Scarcely a youth of 17 is to be found among the Samoanites who is not elaborately tattooed. Candlenut ashes and water are used for coloring matter. That part of the body from the waist to the knee is covered with a variegated pattern that at a short distance resembles lacework. The operation consumes two or three months, and the operator is very exacting about his pay. When he gets half through he demands his recompense, and if it is not forthcoming he refuses to finish the work. A young man is in deep disgrace if he goes about half tattooed. The girls laugh at him, and the men scorn him. The process is very painful, and the victims are dieted while undergoing it. Some become mere skeletons before they are completed; but it is the fashion, and they are repaid by the admiring glances of the women. The gentler sex are rarely tattooed. Sometimes a delicate garter is seen twining around the leg, sometimes an armband, or a strawberry design in the middle of the back, but such instances are rare.

THE GREENCASTLE BANNER.

The annual report of the superintendent of common schools in Kentucky shows that out of 470,323 white children of school age the highest number in attendance was 208,000, and the average attendance 125,000. The last enumeration of colored children of school age was 59,839 and the average attendance 13,393. In other words, less than one third of the children of the State, including both colors, attend school. The report further shows that the school-houses throughout the State as a rule are very poor, and the school fund is inadequate. The result of it all is that an alarmingly large proportion of the children of Kentucky are growing up in ignorance and developing into genteel loafers who bet on horse races, or into swaggering ruffians who wear pistols in their belts and help to keep up family feuds by occasionally killing their man.

The Greencastle BANNER contains—
The most local news.
The most general news.
The most Washington news.
The most reliable news.
Represents the best thought.
Is the most carefully edited.
And more money is spent on it, than any other paper published in Putnam county. But more than all this, it is the faithful exponent of correct political principles. It has the largest circulation among the most intelligent people.

Mrs. Lizzie Clark will resume her teaching in drawing and painting immediately after the holidays. Room in the old University building. 51w2
Parlor Organs, unsurpassed in sweetness of tone and beauty of workmanship, for sale by E. Marquis. 3550
Choice Sheet Music at Emanuel Marquis. 3550
Piano Stools for sale by Emanuel Marquis. 3550
I am prepared to furnish Pianos and Organs of any make desired, at lowest prices and on easy terms. Emanuel Marquis. 3550
Guitars (fine quality) for sale by E. Marquis. 3550
Steinway & Son's pianos—the best of all—for sale by E. Marquis. 3550
Piano Covers—Plain rubber, floored, and richly embroidered French Cloth, at E. Marquis'. 3550
Notices to Hunters, printed on muslin, for sale at the ANNER office. 11

BUSINESS NOTICES.
NOTICE—Notice will be given for the sale of the real estate of the late John W. Hays, deceased, at the residence of the executor, J. W. Hays, on Tuesday, January 2, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. The real estate consists of a lot of land in the city of Greencastle, Indiana, containing about 1/2 acre, and a lot of land in the city of Greencastle, Indiana, containing about 1/2 acre. The real estate is to be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay for the same in cash, or by note, payable to the order of the executor, within thirty days after the date of sale. The executor reserves the right to sell the real estate in parcels, if he shall see fit. The sale will be held at the residence of the executor, J. W. Hays, on Tuesday, January 2, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. The executor is, J. W. Hays. The executor's office is, in the city of Greencastle, Indiana, at the residence of the executor, J. W. Hays. The executor's office is, in the city of Greencastle, Indiana, at the residence of the executor, J. W. Hays.

THAT NEIGHBOR of Mine insists that Brattin's Jewelry Store is the place to buy anything in that line. Neighbor Smith bought a watch from Brattin, when he first came to Greencastle, seventeen years ago, and thinks he has the best time keeper in the county, and neighbor Jones is under the impression that no one has such a clock as the one he bought of Brattin fifteen years ago, and all my neighbors buy their silverware, jewelry and specialties, and have their watches and jewelry repaired at Brattin's. Reader, go and do likewise. 251
THAT WIFE OF MINE thinks there is no place like Brattin's Jewelry Store to get anything in the jewelry or silverware line. 251
THAT HORRID GIRL will not be content without one of those ladies' gold watches and chains at Brattin's; and they do say he has such an elegant assortment to select from. 251
THAT HUSBAND of MINE always patronizes Brattin, the Jeweler. 251
THAT AWFUL BOY says that all he wants for Christmas is a watch, and not a dumb one either; a genuine Brattin watch. 251

Dr. A. C. Fry.
Office, over N. Y. Store, Southwest Corner 84 square, Greencastle, Ind. Gas administered for the painful extraction of teeth. 10-ly.

G. B. McKay wishes to inform his customers that he has received his fall and winter styles for 1877 and 1878, and that they can get their clothes made in the latest style. Also ladies' clothes cut in the style. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Repairing neatly done. I also have a choice lot of samples of the best patterned cloth. I can be found at the old stand up stairs in Layton's building. 54-ly.
Public Square, Greencastle, Indiana.

FIRE INSURANCE!!
JAMES S. NUTT,
Office in Greencastle, Ind. 17-ly

HUSHER'S ART GALLERY
BAYNE'S BLOCK, Greencastle, Ind.
Large and small photographs a specialty satisfaction guaranteed.
Persons desiring fine pictures are requested to examine a specimen.

REMOVAL.—I have moved my harness and saddle shop, to Talburt's block, South of the Postoffice. My stock of harness, saddles, bridles, whips, combs, brushes, trunks, valises, &c., will be complete, and I invite all to call and see me. A. J. BURNS. 37-ly.

LAMPS. Lamps, chimneys, coal oil and head light oil at Allen's Drug Store. 34-ly

VANDALIA TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
2:55 a. m. Express	12:43 a. m.
8:30 a. m. Mail and Accommodation	8:30 a. m.
4:14 p. m. Express	2:11 p. m.
5:07 p. m. Mail and Accommodation	3:28 p. m.

Notice of Administrator's Sale.

Friday, the 4th day of January, 1878.
The residence of J. Maffet Elliot, in Marion township, Putnam County, Indiana, all the personal property of William W. Dimean, late of said county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Wagons, Goin, Watch, seeds and bedding, &c., &c.
A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note bearing ten per cent. interest, with approved security, having valuation and appraisement laws. This December 3, 1877.
ROBERT C. SHEPHERD,
Administrator de bonis non.
From & Hays, A. C. 35-ly

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

DOCTOR G. W. TAYLOR.
Office up stairs in Southard's building, four doors north of the post-office. Will attend call night or day, in city and country; has been over thirty years actively engaged in the practice of medicine; has been successful in treating Chronic Complaints of long standing where other physicians have failed. He invites those suffering from any form of disease to call on him for consultation, Free of Charge.

EVANS & MATSON.
OFFICE—West Side Public Square, over Taylor's Store. 1-ly.

H. R. & J. PITCHLYNN.
OFFICE—Corner Vine and Poplar Streets. 46-ly

A. G. & J. L. PRESTON.
OFFICE in Nelson's block over Darnall's store. Residence opposite the Grand Central Hotel. All calls promptly attended to.

DUDLEY ROGERS,
OFFICE in Lewman's Building, West Side of Square. 22-ly.

W. DEWITT HILL,
HOMOEOPATH, attends to general practice of medicine, and gives special attention to the treatment of such diseases as are most common in this city. Visits patients at any time, either in the city or country. Office in the Opera House Building, Greencastle, Ind. 25-ly.

ATTORNEYS at LAW.

SILAS A. HAYS.
OFFICE: Rooms 1 & 2 Hays building, over Hays & Boswell's store, East Side Public Square. 44-ly.

JAMES J. SHELLEY. WILLIS G. NEFF
SMILEY & NEFF,
OFFICE up stairs in Albany Block, South Side Public Square, Greencastle, Ind. Practice in all the courts of the State, and solicit business. 48-ly.

J. BIRCH,
OFFICE, Alton's Block, South South Side Public Square. Practices in all the courts. Special attention given to collections. 26-ly.

ECKLES, MARTIN & ECKLES,
OFFICE, up stairs over Barwick & Stone's Grocery Store, East Side of Square. Give special attention to collections and probate business. 44-ly.

JOHN R. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AND LOAN AGENT. OFFICE, East Side of Square, South-west corner Public Square. 10-ly.

D. C. DUNNELL, ADV.—H. C. LEWIS, Notary Public.
DONNOHUE & LEWIS.
Law and Real Estate office, up stairs in Hays' Block, East Side of the Public Square, Greencastle, Ind. 31-ly.

DENTISTS.

J. W. HOLLINGSWORTH,
OFFICE in Bayne's Block, Greencastle, Indiana 2-ly.

W. G. OVERSTREET.
Rooms in Williamson's Block over Jas. Beck's Store, Greencastle, Indiana. 17-ly

Dr. A. C. Fry.
Office, over N. Y. Store, Southwest Corner 84 square, Greencastle, Ind. Gas administered for the painful extraction of teeth. 10-ly.

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Public Square, Greencastle, Indiana.

Greencastle Banner.

G. J. LANGSDALE, - - - EDITOR.
Greencastle, Indiana.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1877.

Expired.

With this issue a large number of subscriptions to the BANNER expires, and will be dropped unless renewed. But we hope none will allow this alternative to occur, and that every one will come in without delay, bringing an additional subscriber for company. Remember that for \$2 two persons can procure the BANNER for one year, and that for five subscribers at \$1.50 we will send the paper free to any address that may be desired. Some persons who have already secured the paper in this way, are making up additional clubs of five in order to send the extra copies to their friends, or sell them for cash. The Republicans of Putnam county can largely increase our subscription list, by making a little effort now, and the premiums we offer will repay them for their work.

After having kept the Democracy in power so long, our Irish fellow-citizens concluded that they were entitled to some substantial recognition. Accordingly they proposed a call for a meeting to consider the matter, and to nominate their candidate. This call was sent to the Press, which says, in publishing it, that "it smacks of dictation and a revival of the Know-Nothing idea." The denial to Irishmen of the privilege of holding a meeting is the worst exhibition of Know-Nothingism we have ever witnessed. The truth is the Democratic leaders are only friends of the foreigners so long as they can use them, and the wonder is, that the latter have been so long in discovering this fact.

Why Kentucky Doesn't Grow Rich.

No wonder Kentucky gets rich no faster. Our butter comes from New York, our apple-butter from Philadelphia. Why, the old board fences are actually covered with advertisements of Philadelphia mince-meat. There is always a stream of money flowing eastward, and every man, woman and child in the West is daily throwing something into it. It is a river that flows East, it is a brook that flows West.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

This county has experienced the same evil. It has been no unusual thing to see our farmers hauling flour, corn and meats to their homes from town, instead of vice versa. But this year that is changed, and they are selling instead of buying. This is the road to real prosperity.

Will Dan. Voorhees, in his forthcoming greenback speech, in the Senate, have anything to say about that \$20 gold piece he carried during the war and rang on a table when addressing Democrats, telling them that nothing was money that did not ring, and advising them not to touch Lincoln rags?

The Plymouth Democrat wants the coming Democratic Convention to nominate Gen. Manson for Secretary of State by acclamation. There is no man in the party more worthy of such a compliment. Gen. Manson stands head and shoulders above the average Democrat.

A Democratic Exciseman in New York named Owen Murphy has absconded with \$30,000 of the public money.

Forty poker players have been indicted in Lexington, Ky. Which accounts for the recent warm weather.

Bainbridge.

It is almost impossible for a lady to get about on the streets, on account of the mud. The sidewalks are in a miserable condition.

There was no mail from the South, Tuesday, because of a wreck on the road.

There was a private hop at Mr. Lewis' Tuesday night.

Jennie Dyer and Billie Dawson, of LaFayette, are spending the holidays here.

Where was the Marshal Monday night that he did not take charge of those loud drunks?

J. W. Bankson's Dramatic Combination has been playing here. It is the best troupe that ever visited this place.

The Good Templars had a "social session" Tuesday night. Apples and candies were the refreshments.

It is reported that there will be a carriage manufactory started here in the spring.

John Craig of Crawfordsville is visiting friends here.

The Christmas tree was a success, notwithstanding the bad weather; about \$30 was cleared.

The Christian church will give some kind of an entertainment soon, for the benefit of the Sabbath school.

Chelt Allen and Mel Gardner will move to the country in the spring, to engage in farming.

The Junction.

We had a muddy Christmas.

Mr. Kennedy has gone to visit his home in Ohio.

On Christmas day the I. & St. L. trains ran over the Vandalia road, as a bridge on their own road could not be crossed.

Some of the men are preparing their winter wood.

The debating society has a new amp.

Cloverdale.

The marshal brought three drunks before 'Squire Bridges last week. Two were fined. The 'Squire said he was sure the other was drunk, but gave a verdict of not guilty on account of imperfect affidavit. Joe McClusky keeps things quiet.

Elder Davis, of Thorntown, is holding a very interesting meeting at Oakland this week. 'Squire Bridges preached at the M. E. Church Sunday. The festival on Monday night was quite a success and very enjoyable. On the same night some sneak thieves broke into H. Denny's hardware store and took a small amount of goods.

Clay Dyer, telegraph operator at Crawfordsville, is here spending the holidays with his parents.

Mrs. Peck Sinclair is visiting her friends at Brazil.

J. J. Lewis is full length in the hog market now. He is an old hand and will make the trade lively.

The boys are having a merry time with fire-crackers, toys and candies.

The mud is getting pretty deep. The weather is so pleasant that many of our citizens are out without coats.

Harrison went on Monday afternoon, as muddy as it was, and got married to Miss Maggie Shaw.

Prof. Allen closed school for the holidays.

Miss Maud Sandy is visiting S. F. Kyle at Ladoga.

Charles Constable, former operator at this place, has returned from Iowa and is looking well.

Mike Flanery came home from his school Friday evening, and will remain until next week.

Belle Union.

A debating society has been organized with the following officers: President, L. S. Hawley; Vice-President, Jas. Harcourt; Secretary, C. S. Harper; Treasurer, D. W. Macy. The first debate occurred Tuesday of last week and the interest was good. The leading debaters are, T. J. Doane, A. H. Breeden, R. T. Fisher and J. Dorsett.

The old Hays and Wheeler band is gaining notoriety.

Bill Dorsett is happy—it's a girl.

Preaching at the Harris school house last Sabbath, by Elders Wright and O'Neal.

Literary exercises were held at the Sallust and Dorsett school houses Wednesday night of last week. Both are spoken of as being good.

The band was out serenading one evening of last week, and we were favored with some good music.

Social at Mr. Hill's last Thursday night. An enjoyable affair.

Friday evening the first literary performance, of the Belle Union school, came off, consisting of declamations, dialogues, and music. The principal actors were L. L. Hawley, V. B. Hill, S. Buist, and the Misses Dellie, Mentig, Hill, Fannie Doane and Mollie Davis.

The exercises were good.

H. T. Hill of Garnett, Kansas, is visiting friends here.

Putnamville.

The literary society connected with our public school gave an entertainment at the Presbyterian Church last Thursday evening. They had a crowded house and all appeared to be highly pleased with the exercises.

Our town schools have closed for the holidays.

Our farmers are complaining of the present condition of the roads, yet they make no special effort to secure better ones.

Pitching horse-shoes seems to have taken the place of all other games at present.

The funeral services of David Thompson will be conducted by Elder Piery, in the Christian Church, next Sunday morning.

The Presbyterian Church gave a festival Christmas eve.

And now comes the goose-bone prophet, and utters his predictions. He says the weather will be warm until about the first week in January, when it will turn whizzing cold, and so continue until the latter part of February.

Mrs. S. C. Bishop and children are spending the holidays with relatives and friends in Greencastle. Also Mrs. G. W. Perry.

Our doctors report considerable sickness at present.

Court Proceedings.

State vs. Joseph Skelton—Carrying concealed weapons. Plea guilty, fine of \$3.

Jerry V. Hou vs. Martha B. Durham et al.—Partition. Report of partition by commissioners approved and confirmed.

Nelson Gifford vs. Thomas Wilson—Appeal (by def't). Appeal dismissed by defendant.

Wm. C. Holmes et al. vs. Thomas L. Dean—On note. Judgment against defendant for \$215.75.

Samuel D. Fuller vs. Jefferson Cox—Attachment. Judgment against defendant for \$52, with order for Jno. H. Herod, administrator &c. of J. M. D. Cox, dec'd, to pay said judgment.

Uriah G. McMillen vs. D. C. Donohue and wife—Foreclosure. Judgment against defendant D. C. Donohue for \$4,518.75 in installments, and foreclosure against both defendants.

Lemuel Johns et al. vs. Noah H. Anderson et al.—Partition. Report of partition by commissioners approved and confirmed.

Remainder of Court proceedings came in too late for publication.

Gen. George Sheridan, of Louisiana, has been engaged to deliver addresses at fifty different places in Indiana for the benefit of the Morton monument fund.

The Laporte Argus says Judge Noyes saves the county near \$1,000 yearly by so managing as to dispose of jury cases in the fore part of the term of court, and then discharging jury-men and stopping their expense.

Governor Williams has pardoned Fred Miller, the forger. Miller forged a check for \$400 on Peter Kraits, about two and a half years ago, and got eight years in the penitentiary for it. The Supreme Court granted him a new trial, which resulted in a three years sentence. He had served about a year of his term when the governor granted the reprieve.

From Washington.

COLLECTED FOR THE GREENCASTLE BANNER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

The Government timber agents in Florida have seized a quantity of logs and lumber at a saw mill owned by a company of which Governor Drew and his son-in-law are partners, and the firm will be prosecuted, the timber agents alleging that a good deal of timber belonging to the Government, and stolen from it, has been sawed there. Eight men, who are alleged to have been engaged in the actual and unlawful cutting of this timber, have been arrested, among them a son-in-law of the Governor, who waived an examination and gave bonds for their appearance, and are now liable to indictment.

The Postmaster-General is still sanguine that the conservative element in each party at the South will form a new Administration organization.

President Hayes' silver wedding will occur on the 30th. Many of his intimate friends of other cities are expected to be present.

Gen. John B. Frisbie, of Vallejo, California, who testified before Senator Conkling's Mexican Committee, has been for several months residing in Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, giving the country a critical examination as to business opportunities.

He pronounces President Diaz an unhesitating man of comprehensive views, who has introduced the district school system, made education compulsory, and recently declared his desire that half a million Americans would settle in his country. The new President regards the border troubles along the Rio Grande as inevitable upon a national border. If his territory be invaded he will resist, for which contingency he has a finely-organized army of forty thousand men.

In conversation with a Senator, recently, the President said: "I want you to understand that if at any time it is shown to your satisfaction that I have nominated an unfit man, you will do me a favor by helping to reject him. Do not hesitate for a moment to do so, and do not believe that I shall be offended, but the contrary."

Secretary Tompkins left last night for Terre Haute, where he will spend the holidays.

The President visited New York last week, where he had a reception by the famous Union League. Mrs. Hayes accompanied him.

The Government has information that the Southern Confederacy, at the time of its downfall, had money on deposit in different European banks to the extent of ten or fifteen million dollars. The subject of reclaiming these funds has recently been under cabinet consideration, and it is probable that a contract will be made with certain prominent lawyers to take charge of the business.

There is a prospect of interesting developments when the Senate takes up the Butler investigation. Evidence will be offered to show that the Hamburg massacre was deliberately planned for the purpose of solidifying the Democracy of South Carolina, and thus preventing the renomination of Governor Chamberlain, which at that time many Democrats were favoring.

The success of Dr. Draper in being reinstated as a surgeon in the navy, and of General Runkle in the army, has excited hope in the minds of other court-martialed ex-officers, whose claims for restoration are quite as strong as either of those named. A prominent Democratic Congressman, who is a member of one of the military committees, gives his opinion that the President's action in Runkle's case was untenable, and he also believes that the same is true of the act of Secretary Thompson in restoring Dr. Draper. It is contended that there are numerous cases of officers who stand in the same attitude as Draper, and if the principle established in this instance is to be followed, are still officers of the navy and entitled to rank and arrears of pay. The facts in the Draper case are that, for violation of orders and for consorting with rebels in Baltimore, together with a rebel blockade runner who had been a prisoner on the ship where Draper was serving, he was dismissed, but he requested Secretary Welles to withdraw the dismissal, on the condition that he, Draper, would then resign. Mr. Welles responded by withdrawing his order, and informing Draper that his resignation was accepted. Now Draper is restored on the ground that his resignation was never accepted, it being held that the act of Secretary Welles was informal. These matters will form subjects of early Congressional action.

Information received from Columbia, S. C., is to the effect that Senator M. C. Butler's efforts to have all further criminal proceedings against Senator Patterson stopped, have failed, owing to the opposition of Gov. Hampton. The prosecution will be pushed vigorously.

Mrs. Chisolm, of Mississippi, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department. She is the widow of Judge Chisolm, and mother of Miss Chisolm, who were murdered in Mississippi about a year ago.

Members of Congress have received numerous requests from constituents to hasten their claims for pension, but this is ascertained to be almost impossible. As a consequence, there has been much fault found with the Pension Bureau and the Surgeon General's office for delay. These offices have been reduced in clerical force to such an extent as to cause a continual falling backward, notwithstanding the fact, as stated by the Commissioner of Pensions in his recent report to Congress, that more cases by twenty-four and one-half per cent. were adjudicated last year than in the year preceding, and yet the number of pending claims of all classes increased 2,471. Added to the delays usually incident to the settlement of claims in the Pension Bureau is the fact that it now takes fourteen months in the usual course to get answers to the calls made upon the Surgeon General. The total number of unanswered calls upon the Surgeon General is upward of 18,000. The searchers of records in his office are now working on calls made fourteen months ago. This condition of affairs, says the Commissioner of Pensions, is owing to a lack of force at the command of the Surgeon General.

It is one of the results of the excessive economy required by Congress.

Administration officials say the action of the Mexican forces in joining with ours in chasing marauders on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande is conclusive evidence that the Mexican people are earnestly desirous of joining our side in putting a stop to the raiding, which, it is believed, can be effectually done by the means just inaugurated, as indicated in General Ord's dispatch, published to-day.

"Lying Low."

H. V. Redfield writes as follows to the Cincinnati Commercial of an interview he had a few days since with an East Tennessean:

"I asked him what I thought of 1880. I told him that from what we could see of 1880 at this distance, the Democrats would be along about that time and take possession of the Government. 'If that be so,' said he, 'get out, little ones!' Then after a solemn pause he continued, 'the Northern people are the d—st fools to be so smart as they are of any people on earth. Just look at the sacrifice they made to suppress the rebellion, and now some of these very Northern States are fixing themselves up to go Democratic in 1880, and turn over the whole concern to the very rebels they fought so hard to suppress. It beats anything in history. There's New York going Democratic when the white men of East Tennessee are as true as in 1861. You see we understand these Southern chaps, and what all their palaver means, while the New Yorkers propose to turn over the whole thing to the Jeff. Davis Democracy. But let 'em go. Some folks won't learn anything unless it's beat into 'em with a pile-driver. The Northern people will get their belly full of this thing yet. The Southern rebels are lying low now, watching for ducks. They'll get a bag full, or you may have my legs for ball bats.'"

From our Indiana Exchanges.

Indianapolis Herald.

The State House is no more. It has been razed to the ground by hands that have no veneration for the architectural triumphs of the daddies.

Several of the greenback howlers of this city need a little personal ventilation. We have in our mind's eye two cases. These "gentlemen" owned some property, the title to which was vested in their respective wives. They built fine houses on their property, and various confiding bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and lumber dealers found, when it was everlastingly too late, that a "mechanic's lien" wouldn't hold against the wife. The husband did the contracting and nobody did the buying. These two "honest" citizens are now going about the country like roaring lions, complaining of the distress which "John Sherman's infamous policy" has brought upon them.

It will astonish our Democratic friends to learn that the Democratic and sovereign State of Texas is calling for United States troops to aid in the preservation of the peace in that State. How the President can comply with this request without violating the principle of local self-government, so dear to the Southern heart, is not explained, but we suppose there is a difference between protecting the lives of white Democrats or colored Republicans, which will make the invasion of the State by Federal troops all right in this case.

Gen. Manson is a bigger man than old Washington. Manson's birthday is on the 20th of February and Washington's is on the 22d. The Democratic State central committee determined to hold the State convention on the 20th.

If the Democrats of Indiana would take a popular chute, let them follow Beecher and declare against hell.

A good many Republican papers in this State are committing themselves to what will be Democratic doctrine.

Our fondness for children is growing upon us. We would leave off eating any moment to nurse and fondle a sixteen year-old girl baby.

The Indiana Democracy.

Hope springs eternal in the Democratic breast, and the Democracy of Indiana were never more sanguine than now, and yet there are grave obstacles in the way of success. The naming of an early day for the State convention is a victory for the Voorhees, or soft money, element. The design of the Democratic Greenbackers is to force the convention to take advanced ground upon the currency question ahead of both the Republican and Independent conventions, thus occupying the soft money field, as it were. But there are long and wise heads in the party who propose to interfere with that programme. Mr. Hendricks and Mr. McDonald are willing that the convention should declare for the repeal of the resumption act and the remonetization of silver, but they would stop there. The New Albany Ledger-Standard declares that the convention must not make a declaration in favor of paper money, and it sounds a note of warning to Senator Voorhees as follows:

"The speech of Senator Voorhees on the financial question, to be delivered in the Senate on the 15th of January, will attract much attention. It is a member of the finance committee, and of late years has taken the soft money chute. There are limits even on this subject, and we will drop him like a hot potato. We feel confident in stating that the Democrats of Indiana are not prepared to believe the past history of the party."

There are other hard money Democratic newspapers in the State which do not relish the idea of taking "crow" in the shape of a greenback platform.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Indianapolis last Thursday, and decided to hold the convention for the nomination of candidates for State offices on the 20th of February next. Gen. Manson received a compliment by the committee placing the time on the anniversary of his birthday, instead of that of Washington or Andrew Jackson. The basis of representation is one delegate for each 200 votes cast for Tilden.

Southern Repudiation.

A committee of the Tennessee Legislature is considering a proposition to the effect that a compromise be effected with the State creditors at 33 1/3 cents on the dollar, 6 per cent interest, the interest to begin on January 1, 1880, and that the committee who are to draw up the bill to this effect in legal form, also report the proposition to be submitted to the people at the November election, and also a proposition "whether the people will abolish the bonds (i. e., repudiation) in like manner as African slavery, or the debts and claims due from and to the Southern people and States have been abolished."

H. V. Redfield, the Southern correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, says the animus of this is clearly apparent. First—the debt is to be scaled down two-thirds and the proposition submitted to the people whether they will ratify it and at the same time a proposition of total repudiation to be submitted; that is, whether the bonds shall be "abolished" as African slavery was abolished. It is speaking boldly out upon that which has heretofore been a matter more of private than of public discussion—repudiation of the negroes. The holders of Tennessee obligations, whether they live in New York, Europe, Asia, or Africa, received no pecuniary benefit from the freedom of the slaves. The Southern States rushed into secession, a bloody war followed, and a slavery died in the struggle because it couldn't live through it. The men who engaged in the secession movement, got the worst of it, and now seek to escape pecuniary obligation because they did go into it and got the worst of it, do not present to the world a spectacle of exalted manhood. It is more like pleading the baby act. The question arises, and will strike the American people rather forcibly, if men treat State obligations incurred before the war in this manner, and for the reason given, what would they do with the United States debt incurred to carry on the war, if they had the power?

Prophecy.

The following dispatch from Senator Sumner to President Johnson has just been published:

BOSTON, Nov. 11, 1865.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

As a friend and supporter of your Administration I most respectfully petition you to suspend for the present, your policy toward the rebel States. I should not present this paper if I were not painfully convinced that thus far it has failed to obtain any reasonable guarantee for that security in the future which is essential to peace and reconciliation. To my mind it abandons the freedom to the control of their ancient masters and leaves the National debt exposed to repudiation by returning rebels. The Declaration of Independence asserts the equality of all men, and that rightful government can be founded only on the consent of the governed. I see no small chance of success unless these great principles are practically established by our Government. Without this the House will continue divided against itself.

CHARLES SUMNER,
Senator of the United States.

The manner in which Republicans are persecuted by the Democracy of South Carolina is well exemplified by the case of Hon. Robert Smalls, a colored member of Congress from that State. The history of this man and the ease against him is given in the Washington correspondence of the Indianapolis News:

"Robert Smalls was born a slave at Beaufort in 1839. Debarred by statute from attending school, he yet managed to obtain a limited education. Removing to Charleston, he worked as a rigger and led a seafaring life from 1851 to the breaking out of the war. In 1862 he took the rebel transport Planter, plying in Charleston harbor, over the bar, safely delivering the vessel to the commander of the United States blockading squadron. For this he was made a pilot for the quartermaster's department and subsequently promoted to a captaincy for gallant and meritorious conduct and given command of the Planter, the steamer he had taken from the rebels, and continued in this service until 1866, when his vessel was put out of commission. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention and of the Legislature for several terms, and was elected to Congress in 1874 and 1876. His record proves him to have been a true Union man and one who performed timely and valuable service. If he did accept the bribe of which he has been convicted he doubtless reconciled it with his early training, for severe lessons had taught him that robbery and all other kinds of oppression were practiced by the "superior race" when in power, and the \$5,000 presented him was only one chance to get back from the land owners and tax-payers a pittance of the millions of which his race—the "inferiors"—had been despoiled for centuries. I doubt very much, however, the evidence in his and other contested election cases before the House, I conclude that any kind of a case can be made out in a South Carolina court. Let it be agreed beforehand what is desired, and witnesses are ready to swear any case through to a successful issue."

New Year's Fox Drive.

The citizens of Monroe township and others will have a grand fox drive on New Year's day, within the lines as follows: East line commencing at Summer-set church, north to the toll gate; north from toll gate west to Farrow's Chapel; west line from Farrow's Chapel to culvert on road east of Chandler's residence; South line, to Summer-set church. The centre of the drive will be in Asbury O'Hair's meadow. The lines will be notified as follows: East line, James Nelson, D. B. Priest, R. N. Priest; north line, Allen Darnall, Mel Bridges, George Manter; west line, George Cooper, Zim Monker, James H. C. Harrah; south line, Thos. Gardner, Robert Scobee and Capt. W. W. Allen. The lines to form promptly at ten o'clock, and to move half an hour later. No horseman will be allowed within the enclosure, and no dogs, unless led. Firearms will not be permitted to be carried, and a careful observance of this rule will be enforced. Any intoxicated persons will not be allowed in the race, and should any one become intoxicated while out he will be requested to fall back, and his name will be published.

Every person who will comply with the above rules is invited to participate in the sport. Those who will not be requested to stay at home.

This will be the best chase ever had,

and anything that will mar the pleasure, or prevent any from enjoying themselves will not be tolerated.

The officers are requested to meet at the toll gate at half-past nine, to perfect the programme.

The Colored Church.

A meeting of those who have taken a special interest in the matter, representing the Protestant churches of the city, was held at the office of Brown & Hanna Tuesday morning, with E. D. Anderson in the chair and Dr. L. M. Hanna as secretary, to consider the propriety of erecting a church building for our colored fellow-citizens. It was decided to undertake the work, and the following finance and building committee appointed: J. G. Tennant, with E. D. Anderson alternate, representing the Christians; Dr. L. M. Hanna, Baptist; L. P. Chapin and T. C. Hammond, Presbyterian; F. P. Nelson, Roberts Chapel M. E.; Rev. S. Longdon, Locust Street M. E.; and Col. C. C. Matson. This committee was authorized to take entire charge of collecting funds, selecting site, erecting the building and turning it over to the proper parties, with further authority to supply any vacancy that may occur on the committee.

This is a worthy enterprise, one that appeals strongly to every man who takes any interest in the improvement and elevation of his fellow-men, and the character of the gentlemen in charge of the matter is sufficient guarantee, that all funds collected will be judiciously expended. The colored population of Greencastle is near two hundred souls, the majority of whom are making an effort to improve their moral and religious condition; but the depressing influence of their days of servitude has not yet been wholly lifted from them, and they want help to get a house of worship. Having to depend on their white friends for the funds, they are willing to leave the entire management to them, and we are assured will have a lively appreciation of whatever may be done in their behalf.

PUTNAM COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

TO BE HELD AT UNION CHURCH, NEAR MORTON,

January 15th and 16th, 1878.

PROGRAMME:

THURSDAY FORENOON.

10:00 Devotional exercises.

10:15 Address of Welcome, by a member of Union Church, and response by President.

10:30 Organization.

11:00 Basket dinner at church.

AFTERNOON.

1:15 Devotional exercises.

1:30 How to Interest Scholars in the Lesson, Rev. A. J. Laughlin.

2:00 How to Interest Parents in the Sunday-school Work, Rev. E. Mason.

2:30 Sunday-school Organization, System and Discipline, Rev. J. W. Joyce.

3:00 Question Drawer, A. J. Neff.

3:30 A Model Sunday-school, conducted by Rev. G. G. Mitchell, assisted by Jonathan Birch and Mrs. George Cook.

3:45 Sunday-school Music, discussed by the Convention.

4:00 Devotional exercises.

4:15 Necessity of carrying out, in every-day life, the teaching of the Bible, by F. C. Sighart; Alternate, Prof. McNutt.

4:45 How to Promote the spirituality of our Sunday-schools, E. W. Lashborth.

4:55 Miscellaneous business and Adjournment.

Opening speeches will be confined to 15 minutes, and the same length of time will be devoted to general discussion on each topic named.

Ample provision will be made for all who may attend the Convention. Those who go by rail will be furnished conveyance from Bainbridge to Morton and return free of charge. The drive is but six miles, over a gravel road. Let all who can do so, go direct by private conveyance. The Morton folks say they have ample barns, and the teams will be of service in getting to and from the church. Let all who expect to be present report to Rev. E. W. Lashborth, at Morton, when and by what means of conveyance they are to reach the place, at least a week before the meeting of the Convention. Let every school be represented.

Happiness and prosperity depend to a very great extent upon good health. All those suffering from hoarseness, cold or cough, should try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It cures.

WORTH OF GOODS TO BE DISPOSED OF AT ACTUAL COST!

In the next 60 days, consisting of \$8,000 worth of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

\$3,000 worth of Ready-made Clothing.

\$3,000 worth of Boots and Shoes.

\$1,000 worth of Hats and Caps.

Owing to the failing health of Mr. Boswell, he is compelled to retire from business, and the above new and well selected line of goods will positively be sold out at COST! and many of them at less than COST! All sales

STRICTLY CASH.

The Grocery Business will be continued by F. A. Hays after the dissolution.

BEST IN THE WORLD!

Go AND SEE THE HOLIDAY GOODS

—AT—
ALLEN'S
Drug Store.

Prices to suit the times.

W. W. Dunnington,
LIVE STOCK DEALER

—AND—
SHIPPER.
HOGS A SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call on or address me when you have any stock to sell. Can always pay the highest market price.

Office in "WHEN" Clothing Store, Greencastle, Indiana. 28-6m.

Largest Circulation Among the Most Intelligent People.



ANNUAL GREETING—GREENCASTLE BANNER.

No effort will be spared to make the BANNER for 1878 an improvement on any previous year. It will give—
The most local news,
The most general news,
The most Washington news,
The most miscellany,
The most agricultural intelligence,
The most household information,
Represent the best thought,
Be the most carefully edited,
And more money will be spent on it.
Than any other paper published in Putnam county. At the same time it will be the faithful exponent of correct political principles, and devoted to the best interests of all our people. It believes that the principles of the Republican party are essential to the preservation of the Nation; that they are above the personal interests of any individual, and will support men only as they are the representatives of such principles. Its attitude is that of independence within the Republican party, believing that in that way the interests of the people can be the most effectually served.

TERMS—POSTAGE FREE:
1 copy one year, \$2 00
1 copy two years, 3 00
2 copies one year, 3 00
Clubs of two or more, each, 1 50
Twenty-five cents additional when delivered by carrier.
A copy will be sent one year free to any address desired, for each club of five. Or, for the largest clubs we will give, in the order named, a \$45 St. John sewing machine; a \$25 Brattin silver watch; a \$10 Webster Unabridged Dictionary; a \$7 clock from Brattin's; and a \$3 History of the Grange Movement—the awards to be made Feb. 1st, 1878. Competitors for these premiums are reminded that their success depends on their industry and perseverance in soliciting subscriptions. They should let no one escape their polite attentions.

To Subscribers.
Hereafter the BANNER will be published on the cash basis. No papers will be forwarded without payment in advance, and they will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

Square the books.
Pay what thou owest.
No Irish need apply—Press.
A flock of wild geese went South Monday.
Sawdust sidewalks in wet weather are mushy.
Frank Joyce went to La Fayette last week.
Bob O'Hair has a mule that is a flyer in a buggy.
Dr. Lybber, of Brazil, was in the city this week.
Burk has furnished his new restaurant in fine style.
Jay Neff is home from Fincastle to spend the holidays.
John E. Teague has made a handsome set of toy furniture.
Rufus Stratton will spend the holidays in eastern Indiana.
Tompey Allen and Will Cookerly are earnest constables.
John Shields, of Stilesville, was visiting here this week.
Dr. Earp occupied one of the Terre Haute pulpits Sunday.
Charley Isaac received a deer from Chicago for the holiday trade.
The street railway is doing a paying business during the holidays.
The brave sons of Erin have been told by the Press to take a back seat.
The protracted meetings at Locust Street Church are well attended.
Black Bros. & Goodbar shipped a carload of nuptials to St. Louis Friday.
The employees at Goulding & Ireland's had a grand Christmas celebration.

The Presbyterians of Carpentersville had a Christmas tree at their church.

The Irish voter has been repudiated by the Press. "Then up with the flag."

Dave Preston has a pair of grown bantam chickens that weigh a pound each.

Constable Talbott took Dan Gordon to Jeffersonville Friday, and returned Monday.

Emory Jones, from "Sweet Owen," will study medicine with Drs. Evans & Matson.

Jim Darnall, Jim Williamson and Tom Bosson went to Indianapolis Christmas day.

An attempt was made Friday night to burn the Baker property on College Avenue.

R. H. Catlin, school teacher, near Putnamville, is spending the holidays at Sullivan.

A crowd of "drunks" was before the Mayor, Monday, to have their fines assessed.

Frank Hays and Joe Baker have gone to Fountain county to visit Millard Morrison.

Prof. John B. DeMotte has gone to Brownsburg for a few days to visit his parents.

J. D. Billman, of the O. P. C. C. B., has gone to Cloverdale to recuperate for a few days.

Renew your subscriptions to the BANNER before January 1st, so as not to lose a number.

The parents of Rev. G. G. Mitchell returned to Iowa Tuesday morning. Mr. Mitchell accompanied them as far as Indianapolis.

County Recorder Owens spent Christmas at home with his family in Floyd township.

The Indian summer weather last week afforded farmers an excellent opportunity to gather corn.

Harry Terrell has returned from Sullivan, where he had been visiting relatives for a few days.

A colored individual was housed Christmas day for jollyfying with a whiskey-muddled mind.

The Baptist wing of the colored population of this city hold their meetings in F. A. Hays' block.

Begin the new year with a firm resolution to make it an improvement on the last, and stick to it.

Mulholland & Hanna have received a bunch of letters containing wrong answers to their rebuts.

Officer Floyd walked a man to the jail Saturday night, who had inebriated freely of the roasting car essence.

The mud did not keep the people from coming to town to see the sights Monday. Santa Claus always draws.

Jesse Weik and John R. Greene have each shown fine specimens of their sign painting on holiday banners.

John Armstrong requests us to say that there will be a greenback meeting in the South End to-morrow night.

Several Putnam county teachers are attending the Indiana Teacher's Association at Indianapolis this week.

Dr. Hollingsworth has made a set of teeth mounted with gold for a lady living south of the city, that cost \$200.

All the delicacies of the season, including buffalo and venison, have been enjoyed by our citizens this week.

Moufy & Conover display the head of the buffalo they killed last week, as a butcher's sign. It looks pioneerish.

Miss Carrie Weik has returned home from Cincinnati, where she is taking lessons in music, to spend the holidays.

Dr. Evans' riding horse got loose from him at Black's livery stable, Saturday, and took a romp down Indiana street.

Capt. M. J. Cooper has done the postal regulation uniform, as per instruction from the Post-office Department.

A colored "tiger" from Indianapolis, was in this city last week, and relieved several ivory punchers of their change.

Hon. John Hanna will return to Washington January 8th. At present he is engaged in the Clem case at Indianapolis.

Will Fellows, formerly a student in Asbury, and well known in this city, died at Worthington, Thursday, of consumption.

James McFall, of Mattoon, Ill., a student at Indiana Medical College, with James Taylor, was visiting him last week.

Mrs. J. S. Nutt and children go to Terre Haute to-day, to visit Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Pierce. Mr. Nutt will join them Saturday.

Miss Maggie Brown is teaching school in this county this year. She will join her parents, who are now living in Iowa, next summer.

Chas. F. Meikle, gas fitter and joiner, at Indianapolis, attended the wedding of his sister Ella, and John Rockway, in this city, Sunday.

James Gillespie has bought the interest of his partner, W. N. Stevenson, in the dry goods trade, and will continue the business alone.

Eugene Hawkins and James Taylor, medical students at Cincinnati and Indianapolis, are at home in this city to spend the holidays.

Will Milligan had a "Christmas tree" at his school, at Dr. Stevenson's school house, Monday. He was the Santa Claus for the pupils.

With the beginning of the new year, many will remember the broken pledges of other years, and then renew them. Better luck next time.

Z. Grider, Fincastle; Rev. Wm. Blake, this city; A. French, Portland Mills, and J. T. Hopkins, Russellville, will receive subscriptions for the BANNER.

The BANNER greets all its readers with "A happy New Year" to-day. With this issue the paper is a quarter of a century old. Age only adds to its activity.

There was no snow this year to track Santa Claus in.

R. M. Black has gone to Fowler for a few days, on business.

Prof. John Morrison, of the Terre Haute schools, is in town.

W. W. Byers, of Terre Haute, is in town to-day, calling on his old friends.

R. S. Tennant and wife of Terre Haute, ate their Christmas turkey in Greencastle.

Parker H. Matson, with Wm. Glenn & Sons, Cincinnati, is spending the holidays in this city.

Mary S. Mulholland, a sister of W. S. Mulholland, died at St. Louis, last week, and was buried here Saturday.

Albert C. Longdon, son of Rev. S. C. Longdon, of this city, has accepted a position as teacher in a school at Stockwell, Ill.

We have decided not to keep a list of BANNER agents standing in the paper this year. To be efficient they must be active enough to make themselves known.

Lon Smalley, Tom Bosson, Jay Neff, Will Bosson, R. H. Crouch, all have thrown aside the ferule and rod to have a good time during the holidays in this city.

A. H. Pickel, of Carpentersville, bought a poplar tree recently from Joseph Eggers, of Jackson township, which made 10,000 feet of inch timber. He paid \$35 for the tree.

Prof. Baker has received from Thomas Uzzell, who is preaching in Colorado, a beaver's tail, and some teeth of the American lion, for his museum of natural history.

Robert Stack, an Irishman, was placed on the Republican ticket for recorder a few years ago, but the Press does not want any Irishman for the Putnam Democracy.

About \$250 worth of presents were distributed at the Union Sunday-school festival held at Fincastle Christmas Eve. Mr. Vaught and William Bosson delivered addresses.

Marshal Welch and officer Floyd arrested W. S. Busick and Fannie Crawley for associating, &c., Monday night, and lodged them in jail. They were brought before Mayor Chapin Tuesday, and fined \$5 each.

Mr. W. B. Williams, of Warren township, visited Greencastle last week. Time seems to deal gently with him. He has in his possession a receipt which he received from Horace Greeley, in 1823, for subscription to the New Yorker.

The Democratic party has heretofore charged that Know Nothingism was a Republican hobby, but now, in this the first year after our centennial, we are informed by the Press that it is the Irish who are Know Nothings, and that the city is governed too much.

Numerous BANNER agents are now in the field actively at work. The manner in which old and new names are coming in shows that the paper has not labored for a good cause in vain. A new subscription book will be opened this week, and only those names that have paid in advance, or with whom we have business accounts, will be placed on it.

We have received from Judge E. B. Martindale, of the Indianapolis Journal, a copy of the steel engraving of the late Senator Morton, which is to accompany the life of that statesman, soon to be issued. It is an excellent likeness of the Senator as we last saw him in life, and will be highly prized by his friends and admirers.

Temple Lodge, No. 47, F. & A. M., of this city has elected the following officers: Ebenezer W. Smythe, W. M.; James McD. Hays, S. W.; James T. Darnall, J. W.; Gasper Renick, Treasurer; Henry C. Darnall, Secretary; James J. McNally, S. D.; James S. Brill, J. D.; William B. Kendall, Teller; James McD. Hays, Alex. R. Brattin, Christopher Phayler, Trustees; Isaac E. Crews, John R. McGrew, Stewards.

N. W. Ader, a merchant of Bainbridge, failed Monday for \$18,000. His assets are only \$3,000. S. J. Taylor and A. Finley, creditors of Ader, are also embarrassed, through having been security for Ader. Both will lose their property. B. C. Grinstead, surety for Finley, will lose his home. It is also reported that B. Ellis and George Owen, Jr., are also involved in Ader's bankruptcy. The entire failure is reported at \$30,000. The loss falls mostly on the citizens of Bainbridge, and we fear will cripple the prosperity of that enterprising town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cole left the city on the 19th inst. and have since that time visited Indianapolis, Chicago, and Joilet, Illinois. From the last place Mr. Cole writes to us that he finds business depressed, especially in Indianapolis and Chicago. He is of opinion that the smaller cities are more prosperous than the larger ones. Mr. Cole is opposed to resumption, and is in favor of the silver dollar. He recently wrote a lengthy communication to the former subject. He will go to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, before returning home.

A Model Republican.
The following extract from a postal card explains itself. We only wish that Putnam county had one thousand such Republicans:
"I will act as agent for the BANNER for 1878—have already taken some names. Am always ready to work for the interest of the Republican party."

South End.
Brookway & Howe had a large trade during the holidays.
The temperance meetings are continued during the holidays.
Busick has not the sympathy he had after his first trial.
The rolling mill is shut down this week to give the employees an opportunity to enjoy the holidays.
J. J. Phillips has done it. He showed his democracy by imbibing roasting corn juice, and settled with the Mayor for it Monday.

Jack Stevens has written an account of his association with Al. K. Hall, and read it at the temperance meeting last week.

Rev. F. C. Iglehart, Dr. Pitchlynn, W. A. B. Roberts, Gen. Potter and others, addressed the temperance meeting at Brookway's Hall, Saturday night. The interest in the cause is unabating.



Goods suitable for
DIAMOND WEDDINGS!
GOLDEN WEDDINGS!
SILVER WEDDINGS!
or any other WEDDING.
HOLIDAY GOODS, GOLD PLATED GOODS, SOLID SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, EIGHT DAY CLOCKS, ONE DAY CLOCKS, Anything you want in the Watch, Clock, Jewelry, Silversmith or Spectacle line at

BRATTIN'S JEWELRY STORE.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired
All Repairing Strictly Cash on Delivery. No Exceptions to this RULE will be made.



Open Houses.

The following ladies with assistants will keep open house on New Years day: Mrs. John Hanna, east end of Seminary street, assisted by Miss Bell Hanna, Mrs. John S. Berryhill and Miss Alice Newell, of Indianapolis, Miss Alphus Birch, Miss Pattie Cowgill, Miss Jessie Birch will receive from twelve o'clock 'm. to eight p. m. Mrs. Col. C. C. Matson, on South College Avenue, assisted by Mrs. C. R. Black, Miss Retta Farrow, Mrs. W. W. Dunnington, Miss Julie Farrow, Miss Clara Matson, Miss Lizzie Farrow and Miss Ida Moudy. Mrs. Jesse M. Lee will also assist Mrs. Hanna.

The Murphy movement has spread in Kentucky widely. In Louisville, the other day, the fire-fiend joined it and destroyed a couple of hundred thousand dollars worth of fire-water. If Kentucky would now stop licensing lotteries and protect its people against the wholesale and shameless robberies committed under that name, it would remove the great canker from the growth of industry and be in a condition to leave off cock-fighting, dueling and murdering; so in a decade or two Kentucky might be considerably in advance of the Sultan's dominions.

Christmas Notes.

Robert Renick thinks a Christmas tree should be had every Sunday night to bring the children to church.

W. A. Smock looks so much like an ideal Santa Claus that he is easily mistaken for Kris.

Rev. F. C. Iglehart and family were the recipients of many presents at the Christmas tree. The pastor is deservedly popular with his parishioners.

J. McD. Hays did not make a speech at the Christmas church, but he called off the presents like an auctioneer.

Stacy Kendall received so many presents at Locust street church that he stood up all the time to receive them.

The janitor at Roberts Chapel got so much amused at the performance that he had to retire early to take a good, long, loud, laugh.

Mayor Chapin procured the Christmas tree at Brown's Hall.

The front doors of the saloons were closed on Christmas day. Several stores were closed from noon until two o'clock.

The Common Council met Monday night, and after adopting the minutes of the previous meeting adjourned until to-night.

The house at Roberts Chapel Christmas Eve was a new feature in Kris Kinkle's affairs. G. B. Marshall spent three days in building it. John Paris assisted him a part of the time.

Auditor Randle is a poet of no ordinary ability. He made his debut Tuesday night, his thirty-ninth birthday. No one suspected such talent was lying dormant in our midst.

Who Santa Claus is, and whence he comes, has always been a matter of mystery with the little people, but the unmistakable German accent of his remarks at Locust Street church Monday night, has settled the mystery.

The Japanese students were remembered by their friends, by several nice presents. It was their first Christmas.

F. A. Hays received a handsome present at Locust Street church. It dances well.

The medicine man, Montgomery, and his wife, were greatly amused by the Roberts Chapel performance. "Then up with the flag."

When Mrs. C. Cook returned home from Brown's Hall Christmas eve, she was surprised to find a \$675 Steinway piano in the sitting room, a present from her husband. Charley Kiefer presented his daughter with a similar instrument. Miss Josie Torr received a \$300 organ from her father, James H. Torr. The instruments were furnished by Prof. Marquis.

The declaration of Willie and Mary's Prayer by Miss Phila Long, at Locust Street church, was well done. Miss Long is no ordinary declaimer.

Rev. H. A. Sachtel, of Knightstown, was in the city Monday, on business. He is holding a successful series of religious meetings at Knightstown at present, and returned there Tuesday morning.

Harry Burley, of Cincinnati, spent Christmas here with his parents.

Allen's drug store has a set of large stenciled plates.

Rev. G. G. Mitchell was presented with a \$15 Bagger Bible by his friends. Dr. Joyce received a student's lamp.

Prof. Ridpath's Cincinnati publishers sent him two magnificent engravings.

There was much disappointment at the Christmas church because Willis G. Neff failed to recite his "poem," beginning—"My friends, this is Christmas; We're glad to see you with us."

The colored people celebrated Christmas Eve with a festival in the colored Mason's hall. There was a good attendance, and they had a good time.

The Christmas Trade.

The Christmas trade among the merchants of this city, this year, was larger than for years previous. Hard times were forgotten, and the people thronged the stores and streets, despite the drizzling rain that put the sidewalks in a bad condition for pedestrians. Crowds of little ones, often accompanied by their parents, were continually going from store to store, to see and buy whatever suited their fancy. Since the "smoke of battle" has cleared away, and quiet again reigns, the merchants have been interviewed and report sales as follows:

Allen, who made a beautiful display in their palatial drug store, doubled their trade of last year. Darnall Brothers & Co. had a large increase over previous years. Their cases and counters were emptied of their store of holiday goods. Will Jones sold out his entire stock of Christmas goods, and still his many customers wanted more. C. W. Landes & Co. had a large "run" on books and fancy goods, and report an increased trade over previous years. Weik & Allen, at the Mammoth, were kept so busy that they were too tired to give a correct estimate Wednesday morning, but Santa Claus was relieved of an immense amount of his wares here, and it is safe to say that the trade at this house was equal to that of previous years. Stoneware, meats and Louis Weik, firm! J. W. Beck had an immense trade, and his army of clerks are glad that there is a lull. They are now, as well as the rest, getting a good ready for New Year. The "When" store opened both doors and the throng of buyers was immense. They could not give an estimate, but if the lightning calculator can be procured the figures will be given in a few days. Southard's boot and shoe store had a heavy run. The sloppy streets made many buyers. J. K. Langdon and his clerks were kept busy, and depleted counters show that his trade was larger than in previous years. C. W. Talbott had a great rush of customers and many were the sales made. It was with difficulty that all of his customers could be waited upon, although the clerks put forth herculean efforts to serve them. B. F. Hays & Co. had a trade that compares favorably with past years. They sold gent's furnishing goods in large quantities, and the calls that were made kept the large force of salesmen busy. Mrs. Thwing & Shultz report a much larger trade than they anticipated. The inclement weather did not keep back their many lady customers. W. G. Burnett never had a better trade. His opera house store was nearly filled with buyers, and he is now taking a little rest preparatory to New Year's rush. Hays & Boswell had a run on all their departments, their sales being large. J. D. Billman soon exhausted his holiday stock. At Brattin's jewelry store there were great attractions, and the sales were correspondingly large. Buffington's hardware store was a favorite resort for goods in his line. It was here that the boys and girls got their skates and pocket knives. Barwick & Stone did a good business, and Mulholland & Hanna feel satisfied with their share of the trade.

All the above houses advertised in the BANNER, and their increased sales show that it pays; also that our people are more prosperous than many are willing to admit. "Then up with the flag."

Christmas in Greencastle.

Christmas festivities took precedence of everything else in Greencastle this year. Never before was the occasion so universally celebrated. The stores on Saturday and Monday were crowded with buyers, and the liberality with which purchases were made looked like anything else but hard times. The sales of many of our merchants doubled those of last year. This was all preparatory to the grand events of Christmas Eve, as noted below.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Was full to overflowing with persons who were present to see the sights, Kris Kinkle had sent word to the children of this Sunday-school that he could not be with them personally, but had left the presents on a beautiful tree in charge of D. E. Williamson, J. McD. Hays and H. M. Randle, who would let none go without a gift. After prayer, by Elder Laughlin; a song, by Sunday-school; a speech by D. E. Williamson; an original poem, by H. M. Randle, and a speech by O. P. Badger, the presents were distributed by the committee, assisted by W. G. Neff and E. D. Anderson. Gus Werneke, who has done good service as leader of the singing in this Sunday-school, was presented with ten silver dollars, D. E. Williamson making the presentation speech. Mrs. Dan Ricketts, nee Williamson, was presented with a deed for a house and lot in this city, by her father. The presents distributed were numerous and substantial, and everybody enjoyed themselves.

AT LOCUST STREET CHURCH.
Was a large audience of old and young, to greet Santa Claus. The tree was very beautiful, and was well laden with presents for every member of the Sunday-school, and none were slighted when the distribution of presents was made. The programme was as follows: Song greeting, school; prayer, Dr. Martin; Dried Apple Pie, Gray Burk; Willie and Mary, Phila Long; Song—Jerusalem, choir; Declaration—Child in Heaven, Perley Hays; Declaration—Christmas Eve, Minnie Langdon; Declaration—Advent, Annie Martin; Song—Christmas Tide, Quartette.

All eyes were now on the watch for Santa Claus. Soon the blowing of a horn in the distance, and the faint jingling of sleigh bells, that were getting nearer, made the little folks, and big ones too, rise to their feet and gaze at the gallery with increasing interest. Santa was soon discovered with his sack full of toys, and after hitching his reindeer, he finally succeeded in getting over the bannister, and then descended by a ladder, amidst a "three times three," from the delighted audience. Santa Claus never had a warmer welcome from his friends, and after making his speech, which betrayed his nativity, and telling them he was once in the Prussian army, he called his "lieutenant," Rev. F. C. Iglehart, and presented him with a handsome overcoat, much to the "lieutenant's" surprise. Then came the distribution of presents from the tree, and nearly everybody got one. It was a noticeable feature of the presents that the greater portion were articles of real worth and usefulness. William Fussler was the representative of Santa Claus, and never was a character better sustained.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Had an enjoyable entertainment. Brown's Hall was filled with happy people, and no Christmas tree ever looked more beautiful to the little folks than this one. The tree was tastefully decked with many beautiful and useful articles, and every person there was sure there was a present for him. Santa Claus was delayed on his journey by the absence of snow, and while the audience was waiting for him the following programme was well rendered: Duet, Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Mathers; Prayer, Rev. G. G. Mitchell; Music, by the Choir; Recitation, Miss May Mitchell; Music, by the Choir; Recitation, Ida Briggs; Music, by the Choir; Recitation, Ferdie Pheylor; Music, by the Choir; Recitation—The Three Kings, Mamie Seybold; Music—Merry Christmas; Duet, Emma Kiefer, Jennie Ragan; Recitation, Bessie Groover; Recitation, Frank Ragan. At this time the sleigh bells were heard, and a horn being loudly blown on the outside, all knew that Santa Claus had arrived. Leaving his reindeer unhitched he quickly made his appearance, to the great delight of the audience. The little folks were in ecstasies, while the old folks laughed loudly, and forgot for a while that Santa Claus did not know them. The presents were well distributed, and Santa Claus left without soliciting any pension collection, and to-day is anxious to have his friends call on him at the Mammoth Store.

ROBERTS CHAPEL.
The services at Roberts chapel were opened by singing by the school, after which Dr. Joyce read passages from the Scriptures and offered prayer. Mrs. McClain's class sang, and this was followed by a recitation by Miss Rose Joslyn, entitled—"Jesus' Seat," and asong by Miss Retta Farrow. The altar had been covered over with a board platform, on which was erected a house with a snow-covered roof, and the name of Santa Claus above the door. Dr. Joyce, who had taken a seat in the aisle, arose and stated that he saw some decorations for Christmas, but no presents for the Sunday School; he thought Santa Claus had forgotten them. Something must be done, and he moved that a committee of three be sent to fairy land to see why they were thus forgotten. Mrs. Burnett seconded the motion, which Superintendent Birch put to vote, and announced it carried; whereupon he appointed three little girls from the audience—Susie Kelley, Mary Langdale and May Ridpath—to go and interview Santa Claus. They proceeded to the house and rang the bell. After some time two dwarfs—Donnie Farrow and Willie Crose—made their appearance. The girls announced their business, and finally old Santa himself—in the person of Frank Robinson—was aroused and made his appearance at the top of the chimney. He soon comprehended the situation, but as he had distributed all his gifts, and had forgotten Roberts Chapel Sunday School, and had turned his reindeer loose on the mountains, he did not know what was to be done. After some deliberation he called to his assistance the Fairy Queen—Miss Mary Richards—who was concealed in a grotto near by. She came at once and helped them out of the dilemma by providing them with fairy stockings, well filled with candy and nuts, which were distributed to the Sunday School. After this numerous other presents were distributed to delighted recipients. It was a happy occasion, and a success in every respect. Every character on the programme was rendered perfectly.

AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.
A beautiful tree was decorated with presents for the children of the Sunday School and members of the church. Santa Claus could not possibly be present at this church in person, but the large supply of goods that he had sent there was satisfactory to all, and none were unhappy because of his absence. An excellent literary entertainment, consisting of songs and declamations, was had, as follows: Song, by the school; Invocation, by Dr. Hill; Song, by the school; Address of welcome, by superintendent Boswell; Declamations, by the school. Then James Brettell, Maj. Boswell and Will T. Talbott, committee of distribution, made glad the hearts of nearly all present by distributing gifts among them. The utmost satisfaction prevailed, and it was among the most successful Christmas Eve entertainments ever held in that church.

Unclaimed Letters.

Remaining unclaimed for in the Greencastle, Indiana, Postoffice, Dec. 25, 1877.

Allen, J. Jos. Murphy, Elizabeth
Barker, H. M. Parson, Laura
Best, Jas. Rankin, James
Crawley, James Reeves, Charles
Crawley, John A. Reeves, Riley
Crawley, T. W. Rice, Charles W.
Darling, John Seid, Sarah
Bell, J. C. Sprink, Mary A.
Dev Coal Stock Co., Seward, Thomas L.
Elliott, Hiram Sipple, Sam J.
Frank, John E. Taylor, J. H.
Frazier, Wm. Nelson Trout, Julia A.
Harold, Anna King, Andy
Latham, Wm. Parker, Wm.
Leonard, Mary J. Van Lundy, W. D.
Leonard, Mary J. Wells, Jane M.
Lyle, John W. Wolkson, W. H.
Moore, Fletcher Wood, Anna

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

Mess. Koerner & Goodier, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons calling for these letters will please give the date when they were advertised.

G. J. LANGSDALE, P. M.

Marriage Licenses.

Franklin P. Ratcliff and Lily B. Whitton, Harrison McGoy and Maggie A. Shaw, Franklin H. Weathers and Cynthia A. Evans, James Dixon and Carrie Williams, John A. Rockaway and Catherine F. Meikle, Martin Piffer and Lida Roberts, Benjamin L. Best and Mary E. Fowler, Thomas H. McCorkie and Sarah A. Hawkins, Harrison H. Fuqua and Lucy C. Toney.

Died.

CRANE.—In Greencastle, Ind., on the 27th day of December, 1877, Robert Crane, aged 23 years.

Additional local news on second page.

"Help in acquiring knowledge."
In acquiring a knowledge of the English language, and especially in learning the meaning of words, probably no other work, nor any other books altogether, can afford so much aid as Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, with its 3,000 Pictorial Illustrations, its precise and full definitions, its careful discriminations of synonymous words, and its many valuable tables. It is, in itself, a whole library of a language. Let one family have a copy of this work, and use it faithfully, and another be without it,—the difference in the progress of the two families in getting knowledge will be very great.

Ellis & Smythe respectfully invite their customers to call and examine accounts.

Visiting Cards.

Latest styles, 50 for 25 cents; 25 for 1 cents; 12 for 10 cents. Sent by mail, post age paid by us. Address, BANNER Greencastle, Ind.

NEFF is selling off his hats and caps a cost. South side Square.

BELIEVING that the majority of the people prefer to pay cash down for the goods, I propose to accommodate them at Indianapolis prices for 1878.

W. J. HAZELT is paying

SUPPLEMENT.

HARD TIMES.

SPEECH OF

H. N. MORTON C. HUNTER,

OF INDIANA, IN

The House of Representatives,

NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

WHICH IS DISCUSSED THE PRESENT
CASES OF OUR HARD TIMES AND THE
REMEDY TO RESTORE PROSPERITY
TO THE COUNTRY; ALSO AS TO
WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST AND
SAFEST CURRENCY TO THE
PEOPLE, GREENBACKS OR
NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

There are being in Committee of the Whole
the state of the Union—

Mr. Hunter said:

Mr. Chairman: The condition of our country at the present time is like that of a sick man suffering from a severe attack of congestion; the blood has been withdrawn from the extremities and thrown into the heart and lungs; the result is, his heart and hands are cold and he is suffering from the want of blood in them, while his heart and lungs are engorged with it and he is suffering because they are too much of it. To give him relief we must require more blood, but a proper circulation of what he has. So with the country; it is suffering from a congestion in its finances; the money has been withdrawn from the people and thrown into the banks and money centers of the country, by reason of which the great mass of people are suffering because they have too much of it, more than they can profitably use in any kind of legitimate business. Our troubles and suffering throughout the country, therefore, when properly understood, are not much from the want of more money as from a proper circulation of that we already have. The cause of this congestion in our monetary affairs was produced by reason of there being more money in circulation for several years prior to the date of our great panic, than was needed to do the necessary and legitimate business of the country so as to keep it upon a sound and substantial basis. In order to employ this surplus money many of our business men were seduced by the seductive charms of speculation to borrow heavily of it and engage in all kinds of wild-cat and speculative enterprises all over the land, in which there was no real security to the capital for his money so used, as the works, when completed, being so far in advance of the real and necessary wants of the people, would not pay an interest of 1 per cent. upon their cost. Our capital, realizing the true condition of these specious enterprises, became suddenly alarmed, as they could see no security for their money, and refused longer to invest their means in the bonds issued to complete the works, preferring those what they had invested in them instead of risking more and then losing in consequence of which the works failed to stop and tens of thousands of workers engaged in these works and in manufacturing establishments dependent upon them for a sale of their products, were thrown out of employment, and all the men engaged in them, who had spent not only their own private fortunes but all the money they could borrow, were forced for the want of means to abandon the works and leave them unfinished and their creditors unpaid, which paralyzed business everywhere and brought ruin and bankruptcy and misery and want upon hundreds and thousands of our people besides those immediately connected with the enterprises, who were unprepared for the sudden financial shock produced by the collapse of these works, which absolutely buried in their ruins from three to five hundred millions of capital, which, added to the losses by the fires of Chicago and Boston which burned up some three or four hundred millions more, produced such a terrible calamity as it brought on the panic of 1873, in which Jay Cooke and all others similarly engaged in these wild and speculative enterprises, as well as most others who were doing business on borrowed capital, were swallowed up and financially destroyed in the great whirlpool of bankruptcy and ruin thus brought upon the country.

This panic so alarmed our capitalists that they lost confidence in the business enterprises of our people and commenced withdrawing their money from them and hoarding it in the banks and money centers, unwilling to risk it in any kind of business for fear it was based on speculation. This withdrawal of the money from the people stopped all kinds of improvements. Those that were in debt were unable to engage in any kind of business for the want of means to prosecute it, unless they borrowed at a rate of interest that ate faster than they could make; which made their condition worse all the time instead of better; and they were compelled to seek relief from their debts by going into bankruptcy, while the laboring men of the country, who had to depend upon their daily wages for a support for themselves and their families, being deprived of this daily labor on account of the improvements of the country having been stopped for the want of money to carry them on, by reason of this derangement of its circulation and the enormous rates of interest that had to be paid for it, were reduced in our larger cities almost to the point of starvation, and in many places mad riots have been threatened, notwithstanding our land is filled with all the eatables that the heart could wish. I wonder how this can be. The reason of it is this: those who have this money and these eatables are not com-

pelled to distribute them around among those who do not have them, and will not unless they get value received for them, and those who do not have them are not suffering for the want of them are not in condition to give this value received, because they have been deprived of the means, for the reasons that I have given. This extraordinary condition of things has been brought upon the people and the country, not from the want of more money, as many suppose, any more than this starvation has been brought upon the laboring people from the want of more bread and meat in the country, when the land is full of them; but they have been brought upon us from the want of a proper circulation of the money we have.

The great duty of the hour, now, is for Congress not only to provide the means for a proper restoration of the circulation of our money, so as to give relief to the country, but it is to ascertain the real cause that produced this congestion of our finances which disturbed the circulation and brought so much ruin, bankruptcy, and distress upon us; and when once ascertained, remove the cause, so as to prevent the recurrence of these wrongs and sufferings to our people in the future. The panic of 1873, from which our troubles date, was not brought upon us, as I have shown, by the want of more money than we then had; but it was brought upon us by our moneyed men becoming alarmed at the reckless manner in which their money was being squandered by those who were using it by investing it in speculative enterprises that the true interests of the country did not demand their construction, and which would not yield an interest that would justify the cost; hence they refused to furnish money to complete these works by refusing to invest in the bonds issued thereon, which deranged the whole business interests of the country, which had shaped themselves to swim on this flood-tide of speculation in which so much capital had been invested and were not prepared for the sudden change that was brought about by the collapse of these mushroom enterprises, and hence all of our troubles that I have described. The truth is, our business men were led into these speculative enterprises, which have brought upon us all of our ruin and bankruptcy, because we had prior to 1873 more money in the country than could be used profitably in legitimate business; therefore to give employment to this surplus money they entered into these ruinous speculations, and the people have been compelled to suffer the consequences. The experience of the world shows that too much money in circulation always produces a speculative spirit in the people, and stimulates them to action, and go headlong into all sorts of enterprises and speculations, which for a time seem to make the country prosperous, until they reach a certain point, when, like everything else that does not rest upon a solid foundation, they fall of their own weight, and, like the panic of 1873, crush all the business interests that lie in their path, and bankrupt and ruin the people. Too much money, therefore, is more destructive to the people than too little; for too much money begets habits of extravagance and speculation among them, which are always sure to end in their bankruptcy, while the scarcity of money compels them to economize and live, if possible, within their means.

What the people want, then, in order to make them truly prosperous, is neither too much nor too little money; but they want just enough to do the legitimate business of the country. And they want it good, and to circulate freely. One of the first things, then, to do, in order to restore the proper circulation of the money we have, is to restore confidence among our people; that is, bring them together and not divide them. Make their interests the same as nearly as we can. The tendency of many politicians now, is to divide them by keeping up a constant war between capital and labor. That is not what the country needs; neither is it what the people want. Capital without labor to use it is not profitable; neither is labor profitable without capital to pay it. The interests therefore, of capital and labor are identical, and they should move together hand in hand, and not divided. If they stand together, the country and the people will be prosperous; if they divide and continue to war with each other, the country and the people will be depressed.

Our people are also divided upon the kind of money we shall have. Some want what is called hard money; that is, they want our paper money all equal to gold and exchangeable into it at the pleasure of the holder, and they want the greenbacks redeemed and retired from circulation, while others are opposed entirely to the gold standard and to our national banking system and want all of our money in greenbacks, not redeemable in coin, but redeemable only in an inconvertible bond.

My judgment is that both of these classes of financiers are wrong. They each go to extremes, and neither wants the kind of system that the great mass of the people can or will harmonize upon. What we want is harmony among the people upon the financial question, and we want it at once. And if each of the above classes will yield a little in their convictions, there will not be much trouble in agreeing upon a system of finance that will be based upon specie, and at the same time composed in part of greenbacks. That plan is this: Redeem the old silver dollar of 412 1-2 grains standard silver, make it a full legal tender for all debts public and private, and require from forty to fifty millions a year of these silver dollars to be coined. Let our greenbacks and national bank notes alone as they are, and it will be but a short time until they will be at par with gold. As they will be so much more convenient in the transaction of business than either gold or silver, they will be

sought after for that reason, which will at once put them upon a specie basis and make all of our money, both paper and coin, equal in value; and in the course of time, when silver becomes plenty, if it should then be thought best by the people, our greenbacks could then be retired and silver dollars substituted in their stead. By remonetizing the silver dollar, the resumption act becomes a dead-letter upon the statute-book, because the greenbacks and national bank notes would be at par with the silver dollar before January 1, 1879 and the silver dollar then being equal to the gold dollar in all respects, would make the greenbacks and national bank notes equal to gold, so that a paper dollar in the hands of the laboring man would be equal to a gold dollar in the hands of the capitalist. Then we would all be happy.

While we keep up this constant warfare about our currency, to have it all hard money equal to gold or greenbacks, we keep up an uncertainty in our finances that will prevent a free circulation of the money we have while this uncertainty lasts, for this simple reason: Our paper money is now within two and three quarters cents of the price of gold, and the men who have this money are not going to let it out so as to circulate freely in business so long as they feel that there is any danger of having their money paid to them after it is once permanently loaned in greenbacks that will be worth from twenty to twenty-five cents on the dollar less than their money is now worth, which would be the case if a new issue of greenbacks were made to supply the place of our national bank notes; and until that question is put at rest as to whether such an issue will be made or not, our finances will be unsettled and the business of the country will be unpromising.

I know that many persons contend that we can never have a cheap currency until we break the national banking system and make our paper money exclusively of greenbacks, for the reason, as they say, that greenbacks are so much cheaper and safer than the national bank notes as a currency. I know that that feeling prevails among a very large class of people, but I am satisfied it is incorrect, and when the country comes to examine the question fairly and ascertain the real facts as to the true cost of each, it will be found that the national bank notes, instead of being more costly to the people as a currency than the greenbacks, are really cheaper and in some respects a safer currency for the people than greenbacks.

This presents a question of the highest importance to the country, and one upon which the people so much desire information; for if they can once be satisfied that national bank notes are as cheap and safe to them for a currency as the greenback then it removes one of the greatest troubles in their mind, and enables them to settle down satisfied with our currency as it is, instead of keeping up this constant warfare upon the national bank notes to remove them and supply their places with greenbacks.

While I discuss these questions as to which is the cheaper and safer to the people as a currency, greenbacks or national bank notes, I respectfully invite the members of Congress, and especially those who are the outspoken friends of the greenback and the national bank note, to give me their careful attention while I do so, and to correct me when I am through, if my statement of facts or the conclusions I may draw from them when stated are incorrect.

To ascertain which is the cheaper, we must first ascertain what each have cost the people per year since their issue, and what they will continue to cost them per year in the future; then, by comparing the cost of each, we can certainly tell which is the cheaper of the two. Then, first:

How much have the greenbacks cost the people?

The greenbacks have been in use as a currency for the last fifteen years. During all that time the records in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving in the Treasury Department as to their cost have not been kept separately from the other work done in that bureau for the Government, and hence their exact cost cannot be given for each year during the whole fifteen years, but for the years 1860 to 1875, inclusive, their cost has been kept separately from the other work for each of those years, from which we can estimate about what their cost for the other years has been, and in that way arrive at their full cost for the whole fifteen years.

The above records show that—

For 1870 they cost.....	\$926,072 36
For 1871 they cost.....	712,074 19
For 1872 they cost.....	931,527 55
For 1873 they cost.....	1,159,289 69
For 1874 they cost.....	917,664 32
For 1875 they cost.....	1,083,521 20

Making total cost for printing, paper, &c., for the six years....

5,730,149 51

Which is an average cost per year during that time of \$955,024.88 1-2. Counting the other nine years at the same rate per year, and I am satisfied that it could not be less, for the reason that when the printing first commenced all the machinery had to be purchased, all the plates engraved, and the work being new, it could not be done near so cheap as now, and it will give us for these nine years as their cost.....

8,595,223 96 1/2

Making their total cost for printing during the last fifteen years 14,325,373 27 1/2

In the next place,

TAXES ARE NOT PAID UPON GREENBACKS

as our Supreme Court has decided they are not taxable. By reason of this at least three hundred and fifty millions of property in the shape of greenbacks, each year for the last

fourteen years, have gone untaxed; as these greenbacks are principally in the hands of the wealthy men of the country, these wealthy men have escaped taxation on their property, which has made and still makes the burdens of taxes each year that much heavier upon the other taxpayers of the country who have them to pay. The records in the Comptroller's Office of the Treasury show that the rates of taxation in the various states, where these greenbacks are held, for the last ten years have averaged 1.9 per cent. Counting, taxation at the same rate for the other four years, and we have the following showing: Taxes on \$550,000,000 in greenbacks, at the rate of 1.9 per cent. per year for the last fourteen years, would amount to.....

\$93,100,000 00

Which is the sum that the tax-payers in the various States have had to pay, in addition to their other taxes, during the last fourteen years by reason of the greenbacks not being taxable; which makes, when added to the cost of printing the greenbacks, the sum of.....

107,425,373 27 1/2

Which is the amount that the greenbacks have cost the tax-payers of the country since they have been issued; which shows an annual cost to the people for our greenbacks, per year, for the last fourteen years, of \$7,605,024.17.

The greenbacks yield no revenue to the government in any shape, as they are simply the promissory notes of the Government issued and used as money, except those that are destroyed make that much less for the government to redeem, and in such case the people who are so unfortunate as to have their greenbacks destroyed are the losers instead of the Government.

Having ascertained how much the greenbacks have cost the people and are still costing them every year, let us next ascertain how much the national bank notes have cost them.

The national banks have been in existence some fourteen years, and are organized in the following manner:

1. There must be not less than five stockholders, and they must be honest and respectable persons in the community where they reside.
2. If the bank is a one-hundred-thousand-dollar bank then these stockholders must subscribe \$100,000 in stock and pay the same to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in Government bonds worth their face in gold.
3. The Secretary of the Treasury then files away these bonds in the vaults of the Treasury as a security for the notes of that bank, and issues to that bank notes 10 per cent. less in amount than the amount of bonds deposited by the stockholders of the bank, which in this case stated would be \$90,000. Of this \$90,000 the bank must keep as a reserve \$10,000; so that a hundred-thousand-dollar national bank can only loan of the notes it receives from the Government, \$80,000.

All the expense, then, that the national banks are to the Government, is simply keeping a record of each bank, preserving the bonds of the bank which are deposited with the Secretary as a security for the notes of the bank, the printing of the bank-notes, and a few extra officers in the Treasury Department to do this work.

The records of the Treasury Department show that from the date of the organization of these national banks in 1863 until July 1, 1876, the date of the last estimate, it has cost the Government for the printing of all the bank-notes, including the paper upon which they were printed, also the salary of the officers and every other expense created by the banking system, including the expense of the Redemption Bureau, \$4,060,223 59.

Under the national banking law, these banks are compelled to pay taxes to the government and to the States, which taxes the people get the benefit of, as it saves them paying the amount that these banks pay. According to the last report of the Comptroller of the currency, made December 2, 1876, these national banks have paid in taxes to the Government and to the States, during the last ten years prior to said report, as follows:

Year.	Amount paid to United States.	Amount paid to the States.	Total.
1863	\$7,949,431 00	\$8,059,008 00	\$16,008,439 00
1864	9,525,607 00	8,813,127 00	18,338,734 00
1865	9,405,052 00	8,757,656 00	18,162,708 00
1866	10,081,244 00	7,297,096 00	17,378,340 00
1867	10,130,882 00	7,465,079 00	17,595,961 00
1868	10,130,882 00	7,384,272 00	17,515,154 00
1869	6,703,910 00	8,490,745 00	15,194,655 00
1870	7,004,646 00	9,620,326 00	16,624,972 00
1871	7,317,631 00	10,058,122 90	17,375,753 90
1872	7,317,631 00	10,058,122 90	17,375,753 90
1873	7,317,631 00	10,058,122 90	17,375,753 90
1874	7,317,631 00	10,058,122 90	17,375,753 90
1875	7,317,631 00	10,058,122 90	17,375,753 90
Making in all that the banks have paid in taxes for the last ten years.....	170,000,239 00		

For the years 1863, 1864 and 1865 I have been unable to ascertain how much the banks paid in taxes for these years, as the Department records do not show, and for 1876 the amount paid has not yet been reported, but I am satisfied it is as much as any previous year; but the cost of the banks since their organization I have given in full.

Now, if we deduct from the amount which the banks have paid as taxes for the ten years from 1866 to 1875, both inclusive, [not counting the amount paid by the banks for the other four years,] what it has cost the Government for all the expenses she has incurred for these, we have the following showing:
Amount of taxes paid by banks from 1866 to 1875.....\$170,000,239 00
Amount which the banks have cost the Government.....4,060,223 59

Which shows a clear profit of.....166,870,015 41

which the banks have paid to the people in taxes over and above the amount which the banks have cost the people for the ten years named.

The above figures taken from the records of Treasury Department, show that while the national banks have paid to the Government and to the States in taxes, which is the same as paying it to people as they have received the benefit of them, a clear net profit over and above all the expenses incurred by the Government for the banks during the ten years named the sum of \$166,870,015 41.

The same records show that the greenbacks have paid to the government, which is the people, the sum of \$14,325,373 27 1-2 for printing, which added to loss by taxation makes \$107,425,373 27 1-2. Now, if the national banks have paid to the people, as the records of the Treasury Department show, and which no man can or will dispute, over and above all expenses to the Government in ten years the sum of.....166,870,015 41

And the greenbacks have cost the people, as above shown the sum of.....107,425,373 27 1/2

Then the national bank notes for ten years have been worth to the people.....\$74,235,388 68 1/2

more than the greenback for all the time since their issue. Therefore I conclude that the national bank notes are a cheaper currency to the people than the greenbacks.

All national bank notes that are destroyed, the Government gets the benefit of their loss and not the banks, for the reason that the banks deposit bonds with the Government for the redemption of their notes, and when a bank winds up, it must return to the Government all its notes before the Government will deliver up its bonds. If any of the notes are not returned, the bank must supply their place with greenbacks, otherwise the Government will hold enough of the bonds of the bank to redeem the outstanding notes; hence the Government and not the banks get the benefit of all the bank-notes that are destroyed, the same as the greenbacks. I know that some gentlemen insist that the national banking system is a great burden on the people because the Government pays to the bank a tax upon its bonds, and at the same time gives to the bank its notes to loan to the people. It is true that the Government does this, but how is it a burden to the people? It is an easy matter to say so, but it is a proposition that is rather difficult to prove. Suppose the persons holding the bonds do not bank on them, would not the Government have to pay an interest on these bonds? Certainly they would. Then does the mere fact of banking on these bonds make the government pay any more interest on them than if they were not used for banking? Certainly not. Then the only burden the bank is or can be to the people, is the fact that the Government gives to a bank its notes to loan to the people; but it must be remembered that for this benefit conferred by the Government on the banks, the banks assume and have to pay taxes that other people who loan money and are not national bankers do not pay, and these taxes, as I have shown, are a far greater benefit to the people than the loss they sustain by issuing these notes to the banks.

The opponents to the national banking system ask, if the Government gives to banks its money to loan to the people, why should it pay interest to the banks on their bonds in addition? That, they say is legalized robbery of the people, and for that reason they are opposed to the national banking system. Now, is it true that this system robs the people because it pays to the banks interest on their bonds and at the same time issues money to the bank to loan to the people? I am satisfied that it is not; and I am further satisfied, if it were not for the money that the national banks make out of their deposits, which the Government has nothing to do with except to tax deposits, that it would be better for persons having bonds to sell them and loan their money, instead of undertaking to bank on them under the law, notwithstanding all the advantages that it is supposed the banks receive from it. For the purpose of showing which is the most profitable for the man who has money to loan, let us state a case and the figures will decide it. Suppose two men have \$100,000 each in Government bonds. One banks on his under the law, the other loans his money. Which will make the most out of his money?

The man who banks on his, deposits his hundred thousand dollars in bonds, and draws his interest, which upon 5 per cent. bonds [the kind that are mostly used for banking and the highest class bond now used for all new banks] amounts in gold to.....\$5,000 00
gold is worth 23-4 per cent. more than greenbacks, which upon \$5,000 would amount to.....137 50
The bank would receive \$90,000 in currency from the Government, but 10 per cent. of this amount it would have to keep as a reserve; it could therefore loan but \$80,000 of its money. As the banks and individuals loan their money at the same rate, say ten per cent., the bank would get on its \$80,000 as interest.....\$8,000 00

But as banks generally loan their money for four months at a time, instead of one year, they make, by so doing, about one hundred and fifty dollars additional. 150,00

Amount of the banks profit. . . 13,287,50

Now, the bank has to pay taxes as follows: To the United States 1 per cent. on its circulation of \$90,000, which would be \$900,00

The bank has to pay to the county in which it is located a tax for State county, township, road, school, corporation, and all other purposes for which taxes are assessed in that county, upon its capital stock of \$100,000 and its \$80,000 in notes which the bank holds for its loaned money. The records of the Treasury Department show that this tax in the various States, average 1.9 per cent. Now, the tax upon the bank stock and notes amounting to \$180,000 at 1.9 per cent. amounts to 3,420,00

MR. TOWNSEND, of Illinois. I ask permission of the gentleman from Indiana to ask him one question.

MR. HUNTER. I yield for that purpose.

MR. TOWNSEND, of Illinois. Does the gentleman mean to say that notes discounted by banks are taxed in addition to their capital.

MR. HUNTER. It is so in my State.

MR. TOWNSEND, of Illinois. I know that it is not so in the State of Illinois.

MR. HUNTER. It certainly is so in my State.

In addition to this the bank must have a president and cashier which costs not less than \$1,000 each, which makes \$2,000,00

Amount of taxes and other expenses bank has to pay. 6,320,00

Clear profit of the bank after paying all expenses. \$6,817,00

Now the man who loans his money without banking on it takes his bonds and sells them in the market for \$108,000 in currency, which is their present price. This amount he loans at 10 per cent., which gives him 10,800,00

His taxes in the same county where the bank is located would upon his notes for the \$108,000 of loaned money, at 1.9 per cent., amount to \$2,052,00

For his book-keeper, (he needs no president) \$1,000,00

Amount of taxes and other expenses 3,052,00

His clear profits 7,748,00

Bank's clear profits 6,817,50

Amount that private individuals make more than banks 930,50

The reason that national banking is not as profitable as many suppose it is, is on account of the amount of taxes they have to pay and the other expenses incident to carrying them on. If it were not for the money that the banks make out of their deposits and the sale of drafts, it would be better for every man who has money to loan, to loan it without banking; but the banks being located in nearly every county are convenient to the people, and therefore better for them than private shaving shops.

This calculation I have made is applicable to my own State, Indiana, where 10 per cent. is allowed to be charged. Some may say that the bank will charge more than 10 per cent. So might the individual; but under the law neither could charge more than that amount. It is therefore seen that the national banking system when properly understood, is no greater robbery of the people than the individual system of loaning money.

The great wrong in the whole system of loaning money is to allow either banks or individuals to loan money at a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. and when it is done it is a curse to the country as well as to the people who borrow it. The national banking system does not increase the rate of interest on the people in any of the States. The law only allows the banks to charge the rate of interest that is fixed by the State, and if the state has no law upon the subject of interest, then the national banking law provides that the banks shall not charge to exceed 7 per cent. The interest charged upon the greenbacks to all persons who wish to borrow money is just the same as the interest charged on bank-notes. So that the greenbacks in that respect are no cheaper than the bank-notes.

Our greenback friends insist that the greenback currency is cheaper than the national-bank currency, and that if we would break down the national banking system and issue greenbacks to supply the place of the national bank notes, and then take the new greenbacks thus issued and purchase the bonds upon which the banks are banking, that we would then save the interest on these bonds to the people instead of paying it to the banks. There are two objections to this theory of finance, each of which are fatal to it.

First. Congress has not the power under the Constitution of the United

States to authorize an issue of greenbacks and make them a legal-tender in time of peace when the necessities of the Government do not require such an issue in order to preserve the life of the nation.

In the decision of our Supreme Court, reported in 12 Wallace, which is known as the legal-tender decision, this power of Congress to authorize the issue of greenbacks and make them a legal-tender was fully discussed and decided by a full bench of nine judges, four of them democrats and five republicans. The democratic judges took the broad ground that Congress had no power to issue greenbacks and make them a legal-tender either in time of peace or in time of war and therefore our present greenbacks were unconstitutional money. The five republican judges on the contrary sustained our present greenbacks and declared them constitutional money, because they were issued in time of war, when the necessities of the Government were such that it could not exist without money to carry it on. And there was, in the judgment of Congress, no other mode of raising it than by issuing our present greenbacks and making them a legal-tender. The court in the majority decision in passing upon the question of the power of Congress to legislate when the necessities of the country are such as to imperil the life of the nation, and its powers to legislate when no such emergency exist, use this language:

This brings us to the inquiry whether they were, [that is the legal tender acts] when enacted, appropriate instrumentalities for carrying into effect or executing any of the known powers of Congress or of any department of the Government. Plainly, to his inquiry a consideration of the time when they were enacted and of the circumstances in which the Government then stood is important. It is not to be denied that acts may be adapted to the exercise of lawful power and appropriate to it in seasons of exigency, which would be inappropriate at other times.

Now, if Congress has the power at any time to issue greenbacks and make them a legal tender, as our greenback friends insist, why did not the court so decide that fact and end the case, instead of putting itself to the trouble to show that it was a power that Congress might lawfully exercise in times of exigency, [that is great emergency,] but a power that it could not exercise at other times when exigency did not exist. Upon this point the language of the court is, "It is not to be denied that acts may be adapted to the exercise of lawful power and appropriate to it in seasons of exigency, which would be inappropriate at other times." And why did the court further say, "Plainly, to this inquiry?" What inquiry? Whether Congress had this power to pass the legal-tender acts—"a consideration of the time when they were enacted, and of the circumstances in which the Government then stood, is important."

If Congress had the power at any time to issue greenbacks, why did it become important for the court to consider the time when those acts were passed and inquire into the circumstances which then surrounded the country. It must be evident to every one that it was for the purpose of ascertaining whether the condition of the country was such as to create an emergency that would warrant Congress in making the notes of the Government a legal tender and compel the people to accept them in the payment of debts. If such emergency did exist, then the making of such notes a legal tender was a power that Congress might exercise during that emergency, but if such an emergency did not exist, then it was a power that Congress could not exercise. That is the decision of the court, nothing more nor nothing less.

The court then continues its decision and states fully and accurately the condition of the country at the time these legal-tender acts were passed and the circumstances in which it then stood, and then uses the following language:

It was at such a time and in such circumstances that Congress was called upon to devise means for maintaining the Army and Navy, for securing the supplies of money needed, and, indeed, for the preservation of the Government created by the Constitution. It was at such a time and in such an emergency that the legal-tender acts were passed. Now, if it were certain that nothing else would have supplied the absolute necessities of the Treasury, that nothing else would have enabled the Government to maintain its armies and Navy, that nothing else would have saved the Government and the Constitution from destruction, while the legal-tender acts would, could any one be bold enough to assert that Congress transgressed its powers? Or, if these enactments did work these results, can it be maintained now that they were not for a legitimate end, or "appropriate and adapted to that end," in the language of Chief-Justice Marshall: That they did work such results is not to be doubted. Something renewed the drooping faith of the people; something brought immediately to the Government's aid the resources of the nation, and something enabled the successful prosecution of the war and the preservation of the national life. What was it if not the legal-tender enactments!

Is it not plain, from the decision of the court, to every person that is candid and unprejudiced, that the court sustained the constitutionality of our present legal-tender enactments on the ground that they were passed at a time when the necessities of the Government were so great and so urgent that the life of the nation could not have been preserved without the issue of the greenback? And therefore Congress had the right to pass these acts in order to preserve the Government. If Congress, then, has not the power to issue greenbacks in time of peace, when no such an emergency exists, because such an act would be unconstitutional, does not the whole greenback theory, which is based upon a new issue of greenbacks, fall to the ground because it has no solid foundation upon which to rest, being in plain violation of the Constitution of the United States according to the decision of the Supreme Court?

2. The next objection to the greenback theory is this: It assumes as true that, if we should issue greenbacks to supply the place of the national-bank notes [a thing that cannot be done, as I have shown, in time of peace] and then take the new greenbacks thus issued and buy up the bonds upon which the banks are banking, we would save the interest on these bonds instead of paying it to the banks, and thereby make a very large saving to the people. If it were constitutional to issue new greenbacks in time of peace and we should so issue them to supply the place of the national-bank notes, I am satisfied that it would prove a loss to the people instead of a benefit, as the figures will clearly show.

On the first day of this month, October, as the report of the Comptroller of the Currency will show when made, there were then outstanding \$315,891,949 of national-bank notes. Suppose that greenbacks had then been issued to supply their place, what would have been the first result produced? The new greenbacks would at once have depreciated to eighty cents on the dollar and the bonds would have gone up to 125; that is, \$1 in our bonds would have been worth forty-five cents more in the market than \$1 of the new greenbacks. But suppose there had been no depreciation and that the greenbacks were worth as much as the old ones are now, and that our 5 per cent. bonds were of the same value as now, which is about 11 per cent. above greenbacks, what would be the result? With the \$315,891,949 of new greenbacks we would have purchased and retired \$281,044,834 in 5 per cent. Government bonds. The interest on these bonds, at 5 per cent., in gold would amount to \$14,052,241 73

Gold, being worth 2 3/4 per cent. more than greenbacks, would make the per cent. amount to 386,436 63

Which makes the amount we would save in currency 14,438,678 36

Let us next inquire how much we would lose.

The printing of the new greenbacks at the rate we are now paying, including paper and other expenses, to supply the place of \$315,891,949 in bank-notes, would amount to at least \$500,000 00

The taxes on \$315,891,949 of new greenbacks, which the people would lose each year by the greenback not being taxable at 1.9 per cent., the rate of taxation throughout the States, now paid, would amount to \$5,991,947 00

We would also lose the taxes which the national banks pay to the United States and to the States, which is the same as paying it to the people, as they get the benefit of it. The taxes for 1876 paid by the banks are not yet ascertained by the Comptroller, but he informs me that they will be, as near as he can judge, about the same as 1875. Then putting the taxes at that amount they would be 17,375,653 00

Amount we would lose 23,867,600 00

Now if we deduct the amount of interest we would save [as above shown] 14,438,678 36

From our losses, it would leave, as our true loss each year 9,428,921 64

The above figures show (and they cannot not be successfully disputed) that, if we should do away with our national banks and supply their notes with a new issue of greenbacks, we would lose each year by so doing not less than \$9,428,921.64.

It will be contended by some that, if we break down the national banks, we will not lose in taxes all that the national banks now pay on their stock; but I insist we will. In the last Congress I made a speech in which I elaborated that question and will not now take the time to repeat what I then said; but when the subject is fully examined into it will be found that the bank-stock is created as taxable property by the simple act of subscribing it on the stock-books; and when you destroy that stock by breaking down the banks you destroy that amount of taxable property to the country, the same as though an amount of wheat or corn equal in value to it had been consumed in the flames.

Having shown conclusively by the figures that national-bank notes are a cheaper currency for the people than greenbacks, let us next inquire which is the safest currency to them. The greenbacks, it is urged, are as safe as money can be, because the faith of the nation is pledged, or their redemption. That is true, but the faith of the nation is pledged for the redemption of the national-bank note, precisely as it is pledged for the greenback. So that, on the question of security by the faith of the Government, the bank-note is as good in all respects as the greenback. The national-bank notes, being redeemable in greenbacks or their equivalent, are equally as valuable in every respect, and in some more so, as I will presently show.

The great question of security in which the national-bank notes are superior to the greenbacks as a currency is this: Our greenbacks must be issued and paid out by the Treasury Department of the Government. Now, if the Secretary of the Treasury should at any time prove dishonest, he could form a ring inside of the Treasury Department and make an over-issue of greenbacks to the amount of as many millions as he and his ring pleased. In such an issue the ring would be the gainers and the people the losers; and here is where the pledge of the faith of the Government to redeem might hurt, especially when it came to redeeming an over-issue.

There would be no trouble in making an over-issue if the Secretary were disposed to do so, for greenbacks, as we all know, are money and ready for circulation as soon as they come from the printing-press. They are all alike when struck from the same plate and die; therefore there is no way of preventing an over-issue if we have dishonest officials at the head of the Treasury Department. If an over-issue were made to any very large amount it would in the course of time be discovered, and when it did become known the whole business interests of the country would at once be paralyzed. The panic of 1853, which brought so much distress upon the country, would not amount to a drop in the bucket scarcely compared with the amount of bankruptcy and financial ruin that would be brought upon the country by such a calamity as an over-issue of our money. A financial system, then, like ours would be if composed entirely of greenbacks, which would hang all the time by so slender a thread as the honesty of one man, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and be above all other men having such an inducement before him all the time to be dishonest, is not the kind of financial system that a great country like ours should have. It would be too much like living all the time over a powder-magazine, that might at any time explode and blow the whole country into atoms, if any one would be dishonest enough to apply the torch when he would be well paid for so doing.

In the case of national-bank notes this over-issue of money cannot occur by the dishonesty of our officials, notwithstanding the national-bank notes are issued by the Treasury Department, for this reason: When the national-bank notes pass from the Treasury Department to the banks they are not money ready for circulation. There are two blanks in each bank-note, and these blanks have to be filled by the bank-officers before they can be circulated. One blank has to be filled by the president of the bank signing with his pen his own name in it, and the other is filled in the same way by the cashier of the bank signing his name in it. When thus signed, the bank-officers, and not the Treasury Department, put them in circulation, and the bank-officers are sure to see to it that no bank-note of theirs shall be put in circulation that is not all right, as the bank is compelled before the notes are issued to it by the Treasury Department to deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury bonds of the United States that are worth their face in gold, as a security to the billholder of that bank for the redemption of every note that is issued and put in circulation by it. With national-bank money, therefore, as a currency the country and people are perfectly safe, as the money is as sound as the Government itself, and as I have shown, there cannot be an over-issue of it, as there might be of greenbacks.

These taxes which the national banks pay are heavy and oppressive, and the banks will be here in force to ask Congress to relieve them of a large portion of them; but the banks must remember that the people who borrow their money are burdened and oppressed by the high rates of interest that the banks, as well as individuals, charge for the use of their money. While I believe in national banks and am satisfied that their notes are the safest, cheapest, and best paper money in the world, still I am unwilling and will not vote to relieve them of one cent of these taxes until their rate of interest is fixed at 6 per cent. in every State in the Union, so that the people can borrow money at 6 per cent. to use in business. When that is done, (and a bill is now before this Congress asking it,) I am ready to increase the circulation of national banks and give them \$1 in circulation for every dollar of bonds deposited by them. I would then be willing to relieve them of all national taxes except just enough to pay expenses, so that they would be no cost to the people; the taxes they pay to the states should remain as they are. With our rate of interest fixed at 6 per cent. I have no hesitation in saying that national bank money is the best, cheapest and safest paper money that can possibly be devised for a free people in a great Republic like ours; and hence I will not vote to repeal national free banking.

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Chicago Times on Gen. Hunter's Speech.

The Chicago Times of November 3rd devoted a column editorial to Gen. Hunter's speech in Congress, and the following are extracts from that article:

"When Mr. Hunter, of Indiana, made an argument in the House on Thursday in support of the opinion that national bank-notes are preferable to greenbacks, Mr. Wm. D. Kelly thought proper to assume that Mr. Hunter was making a special plea for the bankers."

"The Times does not know what Mr. Hunter's argument was. The reporters only tell us what he talked about, not what he said. But it is safe to say that Kelly's answer was no answer at all. Mr. Hunter may have advocated the repeal of the taxes imposed by the general government on the banks. If so, Mr. Kelly's remarks were in some measure relevant, though they did not even then constitute an argument."

"Mr. Kelley dodged what seems to have been the main point of Mr. Hunter's argument, namely, that national bank-notes make a better specie basis currency than greenbacks possibly can. All that Mr. Kelly had to say about that was that the country would be very glad to learn that bank-notes were better than the greenbacks in which they were redeemable—that the shadow was better than the substance. This remark was undoubtedly evasive. Mr. Hunter may have said that bank-notes were even now safer than greenbacks, because they are secured by interest-bearing bonds, whereas green-

backs may yet be repudiated after the manner of the assignats, the continental currency, and other government issues of paper money. But he was probably talking about a specie-basis currency. If so, Mr. Kelley did not touch the question in hand at all. The question is certainly an important one, well worthy even of Mr. Kelley's attention, and the House would have been better employed in listening to the argument than in attempting to put the speaker down."

The question is, can the government issue and maintain a convertible paper circulation, and regulate the volume upon sound business principles? If it can do this with certainty, and as well as any other agency, it ought to monopolize the business of issuing currency as a measure of public economy. The profits arising from circulation would then accrue to the whole people. But if government cannot maintain a convertible currency at all, or if it cannot perform this function as well as some other agency, then as a measure of public economy it should get out of the currency business, and stay out. Surely here is a question worthy of the attention of the house—a question that cannot be disposed of by a sneer or a funny speech, or false insinuations respecting the profits of bankers."

"The currency should be as far removed as possible from all legislative bodies; should be agitated as little as possible, and should be left as far as possible to natural laws. It will be the subject of agitation in and out of Congress just as long as government assumes to issue it. Therefore, Mr. Hunter is right in saying that government should leave the business of issuing currency to the banks."

Gen. Morton C. Hunter.

From Terre Haute Saturday Courier.

We print to day the admirable speech delivered by our representative in Congress, Gen. Morton C. Hunter, on November 1st. It is a discussion of the hard times, the cause and the remedy, and will commend itself to the careful consideration of all thinking men. We bespeak for the speech a careful reading.

On the 30th of October he presented to the House ten bills, all on subjects of importance. Of these one was a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion of the citizens of the United States, and making said silver dollar, when coined a legal tender for all debts, public and private within the United States, including duties on imports and interest on the public debt, excepting obligations heretofore entered into and made payable in gold, such obligations last named to be paid in gold.

A bill to provide for the election of certain officers of the United States and to prevent frauds in such elections. This has special reference to the election of President, Vice President and members of Congress.

A bill to fix the rate of interest of national money throughout the United States, at not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, and fixing penalties for its violation. This is a measure on which Gen. Hunter has expended much labor.

A bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union. Gen. Hunter has indicated his purpose of pushing this important measure to final success, and the soldiers can rely on his doing it if it is possible for any man to accomplish that end.

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to re-issue all United States notes commonly called "greenbacks" which have been redeemed under the act known as the resumption act, and pay them out on the public debt.

A bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas.

A bill for the relief of Colonel Bernard F. Mullen, of Terre Haute, and several other bills for the relief of citizens of the Eighth District.

On Monday last Gen. Hunter introduced a bill to prohibit, by constitutional amendment the paying of claims arising out of the late rebellion.